ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,028—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th Aug.
† SIAM	3093	600	H. T. Weighell	18th "
R. HYDASPES	3986	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th " Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	908	E. Crewe	22rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3257	930	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2013	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

9th Aug.	23rd Aug.	6th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,195	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August.
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnigg	4,550	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 5, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th "
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 31, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 13th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 2,078 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.
Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

BUY NEW SHAPES ONLY.
OUR NOTED FELT HATS,
LIGHT, DURABLE, UNDER 4 ozs.
BROWNS, BLACK. | RS. 7-14.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF STORE AND PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANTS.

STORES
Of the highest quality are only kept, and, in order to insure freshness, are imported at frequent intervals.

WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the most renowned producers and of the finest vintages can be supplied in any quantities.

CLARETS AND WHISKEY
Can be supplied in original Casks and Hogsheads.

LIQUEURS, BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT.

SPECIAL AND ADVANTAGEOUS Terms quoted to Messes, Hotels Steamships, and other large Consumers.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEWARE OF SHARKS ON LAND!!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IT being brought to our notice that certain Dealers represent themselves as a Branch of our OLD and WELL-KNOWN Establishment at 170, Shaik Memon Street, opposite the Zooma Musjid, and thereby attempt to pass off their wares on our own Customers, we beg to bring to the Notice of our kind Patrons, Customers and Public at large, that we have NO BRANCH OF OUR SHOP either in Bombay or elsewhere, and our Customers and Public at large are requested not to be led away by any such misrepresentations, but to continue their kind Patronage to the Undersigned.

Please note we supply a printed "CASH MEMO." in our name for goods sold for Cash, and in sending for Goods with a servant it is desirable that he should be instructed to get such Memo. from us, so that there would be no doubt left for the purchase made from us.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, OPPOSITE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	"	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	"	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	"	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.
CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage,
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13s
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.
HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM:—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	" 275	or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	" 40
Balance	" 600		
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	" 72		
Total	" 672	Total	" 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

=12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
BEST
FINISH.
ROUGH CHIP
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 8th August, 1893.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that we have DISPENSED with the Services of our MANAGER, MR. MERALLY MOHOMED from the 27th June, 1893, and the Power of Attorney, dated the 1st August, 1895, granted to him to Sign for us and conduct our business has been WITHDRAWN and CANCELLED.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY & Co.

Khoja Mohlla, 5th August, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHICOBA JUGONNATH and HARICHAND JUGONNATH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of the Charney Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 400 square yards, bearing Collector of Land Revenue old No. 307, new No. 2078, old Survey No. 592, new Survey No. 7879, and Municipal Ward D. No. 1231 (3), and bounded on the North by the property of the said Bhicoba Jugonnath and Harichand Jugonnath, on the West by the property of Cursetji Rustomji Setna, on the South by a common passage, and on the East by Charney Road, and which said premises at present stand in the name of the said Bhicoba Jugonnath and Harichand Jugonnath, and are in the occupation of themselves and their tenants.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated the 8th day of August, 1893.

DIKSHIT AND HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SUMATRA

CIGARS.

STANLEY'S

THE VERY BEST CIGARS,

MADE IN INDIA.

They are made in Two Sizes.

	Rs. as.
STANLEY'S No. 1...Per 100	4 0
Do. „ 2... „	3 8

These Cigars, which are now so Popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigul, and are a Combination of best

DINDIGUL and SUMATRA

TOBACCO.

They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to Beginners and delicate Smokers.

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL

FOR

SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

CROFT MODY & Co.

ARMANDE FRERE'S

CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts	Rs. 36
One dozen Pints	„ 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

(RETAIL AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,

SECRETARIES,

1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, 1887, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under No. 7, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under No.—, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Joosub Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Attornies to the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak-wood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowroji and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich-toned mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, very little used, and English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, and harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc, complete, a grey gulf Arab, 15-1½, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set new harness, first-rate windproof lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, oilpaintings, large size pigeon house, a number of fowls and pigeons, hanging fern baskets, etc, the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 9, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Noormahomed Hajee Cassum—

D M
N H C } H 2—1 case tea scales.
5406

On account and risk of Ebrahim Mahomedally and Co—

6015
E M } 5 cases machinery.
4A

On account of the concerned—

J V C 4362—1 case 122 pieces glassware.
J V N P 939—1 case 30 pieces chandeliers sets.
J H 4352—1 case 800 grs horn buttons.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay pony, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built glass-fronted single-seated brougham.
1 victoria with removeable coach box.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Veerchand Vishram and on account and risk of Virswami Rangswami, the following ornaments—2 pairs diamond bracelets, 1 pair ear-rings, 2 rings, 1 saphire ring, cats-eye ring, 1 loose cats-eye (very valuable), 44 pearls, and 1 nose-ring.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 9, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.—

Empty kerosine oil cases and tins, broken glass reservoirs and chimneys.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY SIXTH LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Manchabai, widow, and executrix of the last will and testament of Balgowandass Hurgowandass, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Tookaram Withojee, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August 1893, at 4 p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to her under an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1879, and made between the said Tookaram Withojee of the one part and the said Manchabai of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Khetwady Sixth Lane, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2125, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 74, and bounded on the east by the Khetwady Sixth Lane, on the west and north by the oart of Bawa Boodagur, and on the south by a passage and house of Vishnoo Dajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, mortgagee's solicitors, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 9, 1893.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail.28 Pages of the "Pall Mall B udget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honry. Secretary.

Bombay, 29th July 1893.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me on the 13th day of June, 1893, to S. B. PEREIRA, has from this day been CANCELLED.

P. J. BRAIZE,
Managing Proprietor,
Bombay Typewriting Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1893.

FRAMJI COWASJI,

ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

BASEL MISSION WEAVING

ESTABLISHMENTS OF

MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by	5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by	9 feet	7 0
5½ „ „	7½ „	4 6	7 „ „	10 „	8 0
6 „ „	6 „	4 0	7 „ „	12 „	9 8
6 „ „	8 „	5 6	7 „ „	14 „	11 0
6 „ „	9 „	6 0	7½ „ „	7½ „	6 4
6½ „ „	6½ „	4 8	7½ „ „	10 „	8 8
6½ „ „	9 „	6 12	7½ „ „	12 „	10 4
6½ „ „	10 „	7 8	7½ „ „	14 „	12 0
6½ „ „	12 „	9 0	7½ „ „	18 „	15 8
6½ „ „	6½ „	4 14	8½ „ „	8½ „	7 4
6½ „ „	8 „	6 0	8½ „ „	10 „	8 14
6½ „ „	9 „	6 12	8½ „ „	20 „	17 12
6½ „ „	10 „	7 8	8½ „ „	24 „	21 4
6½ „ „	12 „	9 0	8½ „ „	8½ „	8 0
7 „ „	7 „	5 8	9 „ „	9 „	9 8
7 „ „	8 „	6 5	10 „ „	3½ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by	5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by	12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „	6 „	2 8	7 „ „	7 „	4 2
5 „ „	7½ „	3 2	7 „ „	9 „	5 4
5½ „ „	5½ „	2 9	7 „ „	10 „	6 0
5½ „ „	7½ „	3 8	7 „ „	12 „	7 4
5½ „ „	11 „	5 3	7½ „ „	7½ „	4 8
6 „ „	6 „	3 0	7½ „ „	9 „	5 10
6 „ „	7 „	3 8	7½ „ „	10½ „	6 9
6 „ „	8 „	4 0	7½ „ „	12 „	7 8
6 „ „	9 „	4 8	7½ „ „	15 „	9 6
6 „ „	10 „	5 0	7½ „ „	18 „	11 4
6 „ „	11 „	5 8	7½ „ „	20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	{ 3 0 / 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	{ 3 12 / 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 13

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d, and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 33 per doz. qts. and Rs. 36 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the WALTER FEMALE HOSPITAL, TONK, in Rajputana, a Native Lady Superintendent, fully qualified in Medicine and Surgery. Salary Rs. 300 a month with house.

Apply submitting testimonials to the Offg. RESIDENCY SURGEON and CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, in Rajputana, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR

SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2' Dia Coupled.

Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level ..... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1 in 70 70

For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

FOR SALE.

THE

EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,
69, FORE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

TELEPHONES

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK. Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY. BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.		
3½	„	„	4 „
4	„	„	6 „
4½	„	„	8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, MONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs.	3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs.	6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—4 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when deposited to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£	1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LIONEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISPAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Oriental Banking Corporation	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Ld. Mercantile Exchange Banks.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	100
Asia	100,000	610	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	250	200	10	270
		50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87x1
apty Brothers	9,035	200	185	18	42
Bharat Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,475
Bo. New Imps.	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	920
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	180
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Govett & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	13
Scindia Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	10	5 pr. ct.	[nLndn
Do.	Prf. 1,00	100	10	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,00	250	all	60	915
Thacker & Co.	1,50	100	10	6	63
Telephone Co.	9,20	25	25		182 Exd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	95	1,40
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9per ct.	30
Bombay Unided	900		1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800		500	20	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	50	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000		1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000		500	Rs. 30	970
China Mills Co. Ld.	800		1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600		1,000	Rs. 40	735
Connaught Mills	800		500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000		700	Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills	800		1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dural Mills Co. Ld.	5,628		100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400		500	500	Rs. 25	360
Dhun Mills	1,000		1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100		500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit.	1,250		1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Hindustan	875		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Hingunghat Mill	700		500	500	40	631
Howard and Bullough	1,500		500	500	Rs. 35	600
Hyderabad	700		1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	600		500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	200		1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100		500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600		500	500	Nil	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000		1,000	1,000	35	765
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600x
Khandelah	750		1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400		250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500		100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445		1,000	1,000	35	501
Lukimdas Spinning & W caving Co	1,000		1,000	1,000	50	840
Madras United	350		1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	600		1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2400		500	500	15 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000		1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
Marazon	5,000		0	250	6	120
Morarji Gocaldas	1,000		1,000	1,000	70	1,325
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50		100	100	12 p.c.g.	101
Madura Mills	7,779		100	100	Nil	par.
National	500		1,000	1,000	Nil.	13
New Great Eastern	1,400		1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725		625	625	Rs. 15	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743		1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Queen Mills	800		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575
Sassoon	1,200		1,000	1,000	5	100
Shahpur Mills	500		1,000	1,000	0	1,225
Soonderdas	750		2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000		500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212		250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380		250	250	12½	20)
Star of India	1,000		1,000	1,000	20	300
Syrashtra Mills	475		500	500	Rs. 15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900		1,000	1,00	50	55)
Vishnunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980		500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550		1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills	1,000		1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900		1,000	1,000	...	450

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200		1,250	1,250	75	1,2)
Albert (Gunning Co	100		500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200		1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	915
Apollo	750		2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167		1,000	1,000	Nil.	220
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550		250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000		125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600		200	200	16	125
Colaba	500		1,880	1,880	20	220
East India	350		1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
English Press and Manfg.	400		250	...	130	1,39)
Fort	615		2500	2,50)	Rs. 35	110
French	300		500	all	10)	1,2 0
Harvey and Sahapathy	450		500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750		400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240		450	450	32	390
Maharaudpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300		500	500	63	81
Mercantile	1,000		125	125	7½ pr. ct	112
Mofussil Co.	3,125		400	400	Rs. 40	405
Munmar M	1,000		250	all	Rs. 32	215
New Berar	1,200		500	500	Rs. 55	570
New Indian	4,000		125	125	Rs. 1	117
Prince of Wales	100		500	50	Rs25 dv	400
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500		500	75	90	43
Sassoon	300		500	500	20	53)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100		1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400		2,000	750	35	540
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200		250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375		200	all	75	227
Yokart	...		1,00	1800	Rs. 102	980

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-15
China Leaf	"	24-10 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-2 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-10
Bombay do.	"	24-9
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazos	"	15-12
ar Silver 17 Betteens	"	109
Do. 17½ do.	"	110
Carolus Dollars	"	103 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200 "
Five-Francs	"	200 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
Music at the Cooperage Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi. Yesterday:—Singapore (s), from Genoa; Benwell Tower (s), Shields; and Rheinfels (s), Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Huzara (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Bormida (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanadi left the dock yesterday.

THE MONSOON MUD SPORTS.—Will not be held to-day on account of the weather.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers Football Club.—A practice game will be played this evening, on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30, p.m. All civillian Association Football players are invited.

PERSIAN POETRY.—Mr. Sorabji Coverji Taskar, who has sung the praises of many prominent men, has now composed a poem descriptive of the many virtues of the Duke and Duchess of York, to be printed in book form and embellished with portraits of their Royal Highnesses. The work will add to the already long list of pleasing souvenirs of the Royal wedding.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—On the first of July last, there were one hundred and twenty-one bullocks, thirty horses, and six dogs, at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit hospital for Animals, at Parel. During the month of July, sixty-six bullocks, thirty-one horses, and twelve dogs were admitted, and during the same month seventy-five bullocks, twenty-four horses, and eleven dogs were discharged from the hospital. Four cases among bullocks, two cases among horses, and three cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Lights O'London — C. Coote.
Overture	Flotte Bursche — Suppe.
Valse	The River of Years — Liddell.
Selection	Les cloches De Corneville — Planquette.
Valse	Venetian Song — Bucalossi.
Galop	Round Oak — Heuel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET COMPETITION.—Representatives of different schools met together, last evening, at the Cathedral High School, Esplanade, and after mutual consultation they fixed the following dates for playing up cricket matches for the first round:—

Fort High School, (a bye)	17th Thursday.
St. Mary's vs. Elphinstone	
Sir J. J. Inst. vs. Catholic School	19th Saturday
St. Xavier's vs. F. G. Assembly	17th Thursday.
J. Connon vs St Peters	19th Saturday.
New High School vs Scottish	24th Thursday.
Proprietory vs Scottish Orphanage	16th Wednesday.
Bombay High School, (a bye)	

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday, at the Parel Road, on the body of a Hindoo named Pandoo Gopal, aged thirty-five years, lately a milkman in the service of a dealer in buffaloes, residing at that locality. On the afternoon of Monday last, the deceased drove his master's buffaloes to a well to wash them. After arriving at the place, the deceased went and stood upon the parapet wall of the well and began to draw water with a bucket, when he accidentaly overbalanced himself and fell in. When the body was taken out of the well, life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield placed Gangaram Marotee, a noted character, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of kidnapping a boy, named Nursia, aged six years, residing with his mother at Sonapore Cross Lane, Dhobie Talao section, and committing theft of a pair of gold ear-rings valued at Rs. 5. It appears that on the evening of the 25th ultimo while the boy Nursia and another boy of the same age were playing together on a piece of vacant ground, adjoining the house, the accused came there and with a view to separate them, gave Nursia a pice to fetch *biddies* from a *pan supari* shop, while he gave the other boy a pie to fetch some parched grain. The boys then went on their errands in opposite directions the one in the direction of Sonapore lane and the other towards Chundanwady lane. The accused then followed the boy Nursia and took him to a stable, where he removed the ear ornaments and kept him there all night. On the following day, the accused brought the boy in a Victoria as far as *Gunpat-ka-naka* a place at a distance of about 200 yards from the boy's house and left him there to find his own way home. The boy, on his return home, related the above circumstance to his mother, who reported the matter to the police. The police after making inquiries traced the stolen articles to a Marwaree, at Cammatcepora, where they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 5. On the 30th ultimo the accused was arrested in Sadar Bazaar, at Poona and brought to Bombay. The accused, who admitted three previous convictions, was on this occasion sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RIOTS AT PRABHAS PATTAN.—Under the auspices of the Hindu Dharmvyavastahpak Sabha, Bombay, a meeting of Maharashtra Hindus was held at Thakudrwar, on Sunday, the 6th instant, to express regret for the recent unfortunate occurrences at Prabhas Pattan. About one thousand people conrregrated. As the questions before the meeting were to be discussed in their religious aspect, Mahamahopadhyaya Bhimacharya Zalakikar was proposed to the chair. In accepting the chair the Mahamahopadhyaya said that the discussion at the meeting would be purely religious, and that political and other matter would not be allowed. The first resolution was as follows:—"This meeting deeply regrets to learn that during the last Mohurum, at Prabhas Pattan in the Junagad territory, some foolish Mahomedans polluted and destroyed some of the sacred Hindu temples, and cruelly murdered some innocent monks and Brahmans; and hopes that the local authorities will take necessary steps to properly investigate the affair, and to prevent the recurrence of such untoward occurrences in future." In proposing it Mr. M. G. Deshmukh said the Hindu and the Mahomedans had lived side by side in India for centuries, and had come to consider each other as brethern. The Hindus had often participated in certain Mahomedan religious celebrations and that the Mahomedans not only tolerated the Hindu religion, but many of the Mahomedan Emperors and Kings had offered large grants to Hindu temples. Hindus were largely patronised by former Mahomedan rulers and were entrusted with responsible posts. No reasonable person would, therefore, think that the atrocities in question were the doings of a large section of that race. There were and there would always be a certain number of foolish and fanatic persons of every religion, and it was those who caused such trouble. In this case they regretted the result only, not the cause. They were also right in hoping that the local authorities would investigate the matter, because the Junagad Darbar has already sent a sufficient police force to maintain order at the place, and was doing its utmost in giving medical and other relief to the Hindu wounded. The resolution was then carried unanimously. The second resolution was that this meeting expressed its entire sympathy with and approval of any legal and proper steps, which the influential and leading Gujarati gentlemen of Bombay with their intimate knowledge of the local circumstances of Prabhas Patan, may think it desirable to take." In proposing and seconding this resolution, Messrs. D. D. Vaidya and Y. J. Dabir dwelt upon the action taken by the Madhav Bag Committee, and said that they knew some educated Mahomedans who were, if possible, more sorry than they were for the occurrence at Prabhas, and that it would be well if the Hindu gentlemen moving in the matter were to obtain the co-operation of such Mahomedans in settling such affairs. The speakers referred to certain passages in the recent speech of Sir A. P. Macdonell, and said that the advice therein given, if followed, would bring about peaceful results. This resolution was also passed unanimously. The third resolution requested the chairman of the meeting to forward a copy of the above two resolutions to the chairman of the Madhav Bag meeting, Shett Varjivandas Madhavdas.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Kt. Commander in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at half past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, stewards, firemen, seamen, &c. are all cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

AN ADMINSTRATION SUIT.

SHAPURJEE JEWAJEE VS. NANABHOY BURJORJEE VACHA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the estate of Burjorjee Maneckjee may be administered by the Court: that the undistributed residue of the estate may be ascertained and divided among the parties entitled there to, etc., Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Colah, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji, and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendant; the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the second and third defendants; the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants; and Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Nandu, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the fifth defendant.

The plaint stated that Burjorjee Maneckjee Vacha died in September 1870, appointing the plaintiff and the first defendant the executors of his will, which was proved in May 1871. The residue of the estate was left by the testator to his five sons. Ardesir, one of them, died intestate in 1882, leaving a widow, the fourth defendant. The executors managed and administered the estate, and the undistributed property in 1881 was a house which was purchased by the first defendant for Rs. 1,04,000. Conveyance of the sale was not executed, and the first defendant brought a suit for its specific performance, and the premises were ultimately bought by him at an auction sale made by the Judge's order for Rs. 1,72,000. The fifth defendant contended that the first defendant was bound to account for the rents from the time the premises came into his possession down to May 1885. The first defendant contended that he was not bound to render accounts, and claimed to be entitled to several sums for interest. The plaintiff submitted that the final winding-up of the estate could not be effected until these questions were settled by the Court. The monies realised by the sale of the house were distributed among those entitled to them except Heerjeebhoy, who is of weak mind. The plaintiff further submitted as to what should be done with the share of Heerjeebhoy, which was invested in Government paper.

The first defendant, in his written statement, urged that the estate was only entitled to an account from him for that portion of the premises which he had pulled down. In case it was decided by the Court that the estate was entitled to the benefit of the new building, the defendant was also ready to render accounts, subject to his right to claim in the account, interest and other just allowances.

Soonabai and Goolbhai, the wife and daughter of Hormusjee, deceased, submitted that the first defendant was bound to account for the rents of the premises. They also claimed one-fifth share in the silver utensils of the testator.

The defendant Heerjeebhoy, by his committees, submitted that an account should be taken of the residuary estate of the testator, and of the shares of the residuary legatees now remaining undistributed, &c.

His Lordship, in disposing of the matter, directed the first defendant to render accounts for the rents of the property with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from the date of the institution of the suit. The first defendant was held not entitled to interest on the amount spent by him on the improvement of the estate, nor on the amount of Rs. 6,500 the earnest-money directed to be refunded in the former suit. He was held entitled to be recouped from the estate for the insurance and commission charges paid to the house agent, Mr. Flower. The case was then referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A WELL-KNOWN JEWELLER.

KUNKOO BAI WIDOW VS. PANALAL POONAMCHAND.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff, the widow of Moolial Poonamchand, half brother of the defendant, a well-known jeweller of Bombay and Calcutta, prayed for a declaration that she is absolutely entitled to the whole of the moveable property, of which her husband died possessed; that an account may be taken of the shares, cash, jewels, etc., left by him and come into the possession or control of the defendant; that he may be ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs.5,000 as compensation for withholding the property; that if necessary, the estate may be administered by the Court, etc. Mr. Russell and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The case was sent for an account to be taken by the Commissioner, who found that Moonilal owed the defendant, on the 16th February, 1893, the sum of Rs. 3,62,576-4-0.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the account was a mutual open account between the parties; and it was difficult to conceive that separate books of account were kept. The defendant admitted dealing with the property as pledged. His Lordship was of opinion that the property was pledged. His Lordship could not rely upon the evidence of Vadilal, who was false and unscrupulous. The value in "Patiala" and Delhi "nodhs" was a fancy, and not a real value. The defendant, in his Lordships opinion, was speaking the truth; and the commission and the expenses allowed by him were reasonable. The plaintiff was held liable for damages in respect of the sapphires. All the exceptions taken by the plaintiff were disallowed. The Commissioner's report was confirmed; the question of costs being reserved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

RAISETT CHANDMULL HAMEERMULL AND ANOTHER VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 6,010, as compensation for an alleged breach of contract, being Rs. 6,000, the contents of a box delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants to be carried to Saugor, and Rs. 10, the value of the box, but which had been wholly lost to the plaintiff, and which was not carried and delivered by the defendants in accord ance with their contract with the plaintiffs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said:—In this case the plaintiffs sue the defendants to recover from them the sum of Rs. 6,000, being the value of a box of silver specie alleged to have been delivered at the Byculla Station for carriage to Saugor on the 3rd January, 1890, but which never reached its destination. The first point to be determined is whether such a box was delivered to the defendants for carrying to Saugor. It is proved that a sum of Rs. 6,000 in silver was on the 3rd January delivered by the Currency Office to some one on behalf of the plaintiffs, and the weight of that quantity of rupees is admitted by both sides to be one maund and thirty-five seers. It is also proved that a box alleged to contain silver weighing two maunds and five seers was booked at Byculla Station on that day for Saugor, and taking ten seers (possibly a full allowance) for the weight of the box, the gunny covering and the three bags in which the rupees were packed, it is evident that the weight of the contents of the box was sufficient to justify an inference that the Rs. 6,000 could have been inside. Then we have the evidence of Motilal Panalal and Meghikurn Radhakissen that they brought Rs. 6,000 from the Currency Office to the plaintiffs' shop; that of Chaganlal Kesarmul and Motilal as to the rupees being packed in a box covered with gunny cloth and sealed along the seams, and started from the plaintiffs' shop for the Byculla Station, and that of Motilal and Buria Jani as to that box being delivered to the parcels' clerk at Byculla from whom the receipt for the same (exhibit B) was obtained and handed to Chaganlal. There are slight divergencies in the evidence of these witnesses. It is true as to the kind of bags in which the rupees were packed, and Motilal seems to have forgotten that at the time he obtained the rupees from the Currency Office, he also obtained Rs. 500 in Rs. 50 notes, but giving due weight to these and any other discrepancies there may be, and taking into account the fact no evidence is called by the defendants to contradict the plaintiffs' witnesses, I must come to the conclusion that the box for which exhibit B. is the receipt, did contain Rs. 6,000 in silver coin. That box did not arrive at Saugor, but when the agent of the addressee went to he Saugor Station on the morning of the 6th January with exhibit B, he was tendered a box packed in gunny with no seals on it weighing only 36 seers, and which was afterwards discovered to contain nothing but a quantity of black cotton soil and two large iron hammer heads. The box despatched not having been delivered at its destination, the question arises whether the defendants are liable for its non-delivery. The first defence relied upon by the defendants is that of limitation, they alleging that article 30 of schedule 11 of the Limitation Act applies, and that, as this suit is not brought within two years from the date of loss it is barred; but there are a number of cases, all of which are cited at page 132 of Starling's Limitation Act which shew that that article does not apply to a case like the present, and that this suit having been brought within three years is in time. The defendants then say that as the contents of the box were silver coin, and it was sent uninsured they are not liable for its loss under any circumstances. The determination of this point requires the discussion of the liability of railway companies under Act IV of 1879 in respect of goods delivered to them for carriage. For the purposes of this judgment I assume that the decision in Cooverjee Tulsidas vs. G. I. P. Railway Co., I. L. R. 3, Bombay 109, is unaffected by the judgment of the Privy Councils in Irrawady Flotilla Co vs. Bhugwandas, 18 I.A. 121, so far as railways in India are concerned and that the ordinary liabilities of such companies was in January 1890 that of bailees and that they were found to take as much care of goods delivered to them for carriage as a man of ordinary prudence would under similar circumstances take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality, and value as those delivered for carriage and no more. Then section 11 provides that with respect to certain classes of goods, among wich are silver or silver coin, no liability whatever should attach to them in respect of the loss, etc., of such goods unless at the time of delivery for despatch, the value and nature of the goods should have been declared and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same or an agreement to pay the same have been accepted by the railway company. The ordinary state of the company with regard to such goods, being therefore entire freedom from liability, what liability attaches to them if the requisite declaration is made, and the extra charge paid? In England the point is easier to decide, because carriers are insurers and are absolutely liable to the safety of goods in general, entrusted to them for carriage, unless exempted from such liability by law which is the case in respect of certain special goods, unless certain conditions are fulfilled; but if those conditions are fulfilled then their ordinary liability attaches, which is that of insurers. In this country railway companies were in 1890 under the ruling of this Court entirely exempted from the liability of insurers, and were only subject to the ordinary liabilities of bailees. But if, in England, the fulfilment of certain conditions in respect of certain goods relegates carriers to their ordinary liability as insurers, I do not see why in this country the fulfilment of similar conditions should not relegate railway companies back to their ordinary liability as bailees, because the section does not provide that if the prescribed conditions be fulfilled, the railway company shall become an insurer, but only that the ordinary liability shall not attach unless those conditions are fulfilled. I am of opinion, therefore, that if the conditions presented by section 11. be fulfilled by the consignor of goods referred to in that section, the railway company will then become liable for such goods declared to them in the same way as for those classes of goods which are not specially provided for by that section, viz., as bailees. Then what is meant by "an increased charge." I do not think that a charge for insurance is "an increased charge" within the meaning of this section." A contract of insurance, unless it is otherwise provided for therein, implies an absolute guarantee for the safe arrival of the goods insured at the place of their destination; but if I am right in holding that the fulfilment of the conditions specified in section 11 relegates the company to its ordinary position as bailees, their in ability is certainly not that of insurers, consequently "an increased charge" cannot be a charge for payment which imposes upon them liabilities larger than those of ordinary bailees. Let us now look at what happens when a parcel is taken to one railway station for conveyance to another. In ordinary cases, the booking clerk asks no questions, and the consignor gives no information as to the contents of the parcel, but the ordinary charge for a parcel is made (which in the present case would have been Rs.9 and a receipt is given for "one parcel, in respect of which the railway company is bound to exercise the care which an ordinary bailee should exercise, and is not liable at all in respect of any articles referred to in section 11, which may be in it. If the booking clerk, however, is informed that the parcel contains certain specific articles he would at once look up the rates, in the coaching tariff book, and would charge the proper rate for those articles, it might be less or more than the ordinary parcel rate. If the rate was more than the ordinary rate, and the contents of the parcel such as fell under the exceptions in section 11, I think the portion over and above the ordinary rate would be "an increased charge" within the meaning of section 11. The actual cost to the railway company of receiving, carrying and delivering a maund of silver is no greater than that of a maund of iron. Why therefore should a larger sum be charged unless it is to compensate the company for the increased risk they run in consequence of the greater value of the same weight and bulk; or in respect of other articles of their greater liability to damage. To hold otherwise would be in fact that for a parcel in respect of which the company ran no liability whatever, and for the carriage of which they were put to no extra expense, they might charge a large sum than for one in respect of which they were subject to liability, and that before they ineurred any liability at all in respect of the former, they were entitled to make two increased charges, and not merely "an increased charge." That the acceptance of a higher rate for excepted articles might possibly subject the company to their ordinary liability was present to the minds of the framers of the rates in the present case is evident from the fact that on page 67 of the book of rates put in evidence, it is expressly stated that uninsured treasure is carried at owner's risk.

That declaration would have been unnecessary if "increased charge" was equivalent to insurance. A similar remark is made with regard to opium though not in such explicit terms, and a reference is also made to the page where the charges for insurance may be found. So, too, in rule 41 at page 70 where mention is made generally of the articles excepted by section 11, although the company do not categorically state that all such articles are at owner's risk unless insured, they seem to infer it, as they there refer to the place where the insurance rates are to be found. Such specific limitations of liability, however, go beyond what the law actually gives, and is reducing the liability of the company below that of bailees, are of no avail unless there is an agreement to that effect which must, "inter alia," be in writing signed by or on behalf of the consignor. Section 10. This attempted limitation by the defendants of their liability cannot shield them in this case as there is admittedly no agreement for limitation of the company's liability signed by or on behalf of the consignor. The defendants must, therefore, stand or fall on the decision of the question whether "an increased charge" is equivalent to insurance. I have shown that in my opinion it is not. Consequently as according to the evidence of the booking clerk Fonseca those who brought the parcel told him that it contained "chandi rokra" or silver coin and paid an increased charge for it, viz., Rs. 18-1-0 instead of Rs. 9. I am of opinion that the defendants are liable for the non-delivery of the parcel, unless they can show that they have taken due care of it required by section 151 of the Contract Act. I may add that I have come to the opinion that those who handed the parcel to Fonseca also told him that it contained Rs. 6,000. Motilal and Buria say they did this, and Fonseca admits he heard them talking about the box containing Rs. 6,000, although he den ies that they actually told him, but unless for the purpose of informing him what the contents were, I cannot conceive why they should mention the matter. I have not gone into the question as to whether the rates charged are lawful as Farran, J., did in I. L. R. 15, Bombay 537, because the legality of the amount is not in dispute here. The only question is what liability the defendants are under when they accept certain rates. The exhibits Nos. 4 to 9 only settle the amount chargeable for the carriage of certain classes of goods, and do not determine what the liability of the defendants is in respect of those goods; that had already been provided for by the Act of the Legislative Council, and no resolution of Government could alter or modify the liability so provided, as the Act does not permit such an alteration. Now what is the evidence as to the care taken of the parcel by the defendants. The proper place for a parcel of coin such as this to be carried in, as appears from the book of rates put in evidence, was the brake-van in charge of the guard, where he would be able to keep an eye on it and thus see that it was not meddled with, but at Byculla it was put into a road van, which was not locked and was away from the constant direct superintendence of the guard. Fortunately, however, the parcel arrived safely at Itarsi and was there transferred to the Midland train. Then comes an entire blank; no evidence whatever is given as to what was done with the parcel, or what care was taken of it between Itarsi and Saugor, although in the ordinary course of business it would have to be taken out of one van at Bina and put into another for Saugor which is on a branch line, and it appears from exhibit Y that at Bina there was a period of some hours during which the parcel would be lying at the station, or in the van, possibly at some distance from the platform waiting for the train to start for Saugor, and if the evidence of the parcel clerk and station master at Saugor is to be believed the parcel had already been tampered with when it arrived there. In the absence of any evidence as to how the parcel was treated between Itarsi and Saugor, it is impossible to hold that the defendants have discharged the onus which lay upon them of showing that they had in respect thereof fulfilled the duties of a bailee as laid down in section 151 of the Contract Act. It will be seen that I have not discussed the effect of the cases cited by counsel at the hearing of the case, viz, the Secretary of State vs. Budhu Nath, I. L. R., 19 Calcutta 533; Irrawady Flotilla Co. vs. Bhugwandas 18 I. A. 121 and Muthayalu Venkatachella vs. Southern India Railway Co., I

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt. of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rupees 1,500 on very good Security. Apply to "PROSPEROUS," care of this Paper.

A BARGAIN.—CHESNUT ARAB Riding Horse, 15, age 8. Lowest Price, Rs. 350. Apply to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Quiet Pair of CHESNUT ARABS, nearly 15 hands. Both go in Tonga, Saddle, Single and Double Harness; also a strong High-wheeled TONGA. Apply S. PUDUMJI, C.S., Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE.—A MAIL PHAETON and Pair of ARAB HORSES, 5 and 6 years old. The Horses will be sold Separately, if required. Apply "H. B.," this Office.

PEARSE & CO. are the Only Wholesale Importers of Mackay's Cocktail and Old Silent Whiskies. They are acknowledged to be the Best Whiskies in the Market. Per Bot. Rs 2-8; per Doz. Rs. 27.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

IF a martyr to Piles, bleeding or blind, why not use MOTIWALA'S PILE SPECIFIC, a Box of which will generally effect a Radical Cure. Apply for Certificates of Cures to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FINE AIRY ROOM, suitable for Two Gentlemen. Situate in Fort, with First Class Table, Re. 90 each. Apply "No. 20," care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co., DETECTIVES, DEHRA DUN and MUSSOORIE.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SIROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VIRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M." care of this Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 7 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets! by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-3, postage Annas 4.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS GRINDLAY & Co.

MARQUES DE MISA'S
PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.
OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
For present Sowing, just to hand, in Excellent Condition.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE

Will be ready by August 15th, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

The most practical work on Gardening in India ever published.

Cloth Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

TO LET.

WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.
A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.
Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.
The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

THE London and provincial markets on the other side having been closed for the holiday yesterday, the only commercial or financial news to hand by wire is from New York, where Bar Silver was half-a-cent dearer yesterday at 73 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London leaving 1¼ cent, say to 4·85½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 21,000 ounces of Silver, at 72·60 cents. The price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 7⅞ cents per lb; but Futures for September declined 7 points to 7·50 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

COTTON has been very quiet here again to-day, with hardly any business doing in either direction; but prices are still unchanged. The day's purchases consist of 150 Bhagalkote bought by exporters, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 174½; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by exporters, both markets having been steady in tone, but with prices entirely unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,068	bales.
Wheat	14,983	cwts.
Linseed	5,064	"
Rapeseed	6,392	"
Popyseed	794	"
Groundnuts	654	"
Castorseed	3,186	"
Rice	11,190	"

FREIGHTS.—To-day has been a blank again in this market, no fresh business having been done. The feeling remains very quiet, and quotations are nominally as before; but they lack the test of actual transactions.

EXCHANGE opened steady again at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 13-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but, before long, we heard of 1s. 3 7-16d. Demand being done, and late 1s. 3 15-32d. for the mail. Rates for Credits meanwhile hardened to 1s. 3½d., and then 1s. 3 21-32d., Calcutta quotations coming higher, at 1s. 3¼d. for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for six months' sight Credits, forward rates being relatively higher, that market having, apparently, changed round from being all buyers to sellers. Locally however, there is nothing to warrant a rise just yet, and in the meantime, this market has to follow Calcutta, and we closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 21-32d,	"
Francs	3 do.	1·644.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER. Opening at 107 for Fours for Money and 105⅞ for Account, further advance of 1-16 per cent. was soon established in a steady market, and before the close another 1-16 was attained, final quotations being 107⅛ for cash, and 106⅝ for this month's settlement.

SHARES are almost without movement, the only changes which we make in our quotations this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 each in Leopold and Luckmidas; and of Rs. 15 in Manockji Petit Mill shares. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 5 higher; Port Canning shares have declined Rs. 2½.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 5, as compared with the statement of July 29, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	July 29. Rs.	August 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,03,000	41,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,30,010	55,08,372
Do. do. at Branches	45,13,019	41,86,321
Other Deposits	3,61,01,231	3,81,35,776
Post Bills	7,233	6,491
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,07,108	40,75,562
Rs.	6,44,21,621	6,63,23,623
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,16,45,548	1,10,74,773
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,20,082	79 81,037
Loans do. do. do.	93,16,574	85,55,757
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	62,15,624	68,60,257
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,392		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000		
	3,92,392	3,92,392
Stamps, &c.	20,126	20,097
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	1,28,292	1,61,081
Cash and Currency Notes	2,91,78,483	3,12,74,729
Rs.	6,44,21,621	6,63,23,623

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended July 22, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	80,000	4,000	1,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	173	9	360
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,75,000	2,09,000	9,000	3,93,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,57,000	2,89,000	13,000	5,59,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	71,931	75,347	1,683	1,48,291
Per mile of Ry do.	155	163	4	322
Total to corresponding date do.	2,52,953	2,92,894	19,753	5,65,603

Increase for the week	Rs. 17,709
Decrease to date	" 6,603

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 8th July are as follows:—

In the month of May 1893.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	26,34,480	1,70,05,060	1,96,39,540
Exports	25,06,790	16,58,984	41,65,774
Net Imports	1,27,690	1,53,46,076	1,54,73,765

To the end of the month of May 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	52,04,318	2,65,66,393	3,17,70,711
Exports	45,36,229	27,31,709	72,57,938
Net Imports	6,78,089	2,38,34,684	2,45,12,773

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1893	1,772	63,40,967	63,42,739
To the end of the month of May, 1893 (Progressive)	5,27,936	98,45,975	1,03,73,961

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1893	3,97,342	60,00,026	63,97,393
To the end of the month of May, 1893 (Progressive)	10,00,344	84,00,041	94,00,385

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Telegraphic communication between Granada and Nicaragua interrupted.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne repaired.
Line Hodeida interrupted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·629
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·876
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW. W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	449
Fall of Rain	0·51
Total fall during month	7·38
" year	51·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th August	0·18

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNET—July 21, at Quetta, Norah, the wife of Captain H H Barnet, Royal Engineers, of a son.
CLARKE—July 26, at Took Tea Estate, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of Robert Clarke, of a daughter.
EALES—July 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev H W Eales, C M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BANCE—REID—July 26, at Madras, Tucker's Church, Popham's Broadway, by the Rev E T Davies, M A, Rossi Walter Bance, to Frances Mary Charlotte Reid, eldest and only daughter of W Reid, Station Master, Perambur, and grand-daughter of Samuel Reid, Royal Artillery, of Kensington, London.
REID—TEN-BROEKE—July 31, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, Robert James Reid, to Margaret S Ten-Brooke (*nee* Adley).

DEATHS.

D'CRUZ—July 29, at Madras, after 7 days' illness, Isabella Maria, the beloved wife of Mr B M D'Cruz, Deputy Collector, Cochin.
HENDRICK—July 30, at Madras, Charles Augustus, Head Accountant, Army Clothing Department aged 39 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893.

THE minutes of the evidence taken by Lord Herschell's Currency Committee have been published in a bulky blue book and presented to both Houses of Parliament. Copious appendices give the whole of the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, a mass of general information and statistics, and a number of miscellaneous letters from experts and others which were laid before the committee. Between three and four hundred foolscap pages of small print contain all the facts and opinions—not before published, and public property—placed before the committee of experts, for their enlightenment and guidance. It is to be hoped that the members of the committee found time to appraise and assimilate the mass of facts inferences, and theories that was set before them. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the inquiry was rigorously confined to questions of currency; every operation of commerce, everything calculated to raise or lower prices, to stimulate or discourage production, came under review. The witnesses examined represented every phase of opinion, and every variety of interest, official, non-official, mercantile, banking. Specialists, and men of business were agreably intermingled. Reverting to a former practice, which was too lightly laid aside, a careful analysis is given of the evidence, which facilitates reference. By glancing through a dozen pages, it is possible to obtain a comprehensive view of the scope and variety of the evidence, and ascertain the points on which the authorities agree and differ. It is to be regretted that a similar service was not deemed necessary for the writers of the voluminous documents which find a place in the appendix, some of which are of considerable interest and value. Sir Raymond West, supplements his evidence with two notes, which cover a great deal of ground, and treat of the history of the fluctuations in the respective values of the precious metals from the time of the discovery of America until the present day—a survey from which the writer reluctantly draws the deduction that silver as compared with gold will certainly not rise, and that it will probably fall. A paper by Mr. Clarmont Daniell recommends an optional gold currency side by side with the present—or we should now say, the late—unrestricted silver currency; while Mr. L. C. Probyn, formerly Account-General in the Punjab and Madras, advocates a gold standard. Mr. De Courcey Atkins and Mr. H. Aston contributed notes which show that the younger Bombay Civilians are attentive students of the great problem. The speeches of the Honourable Mr. Mackay, in Calcutta, and of Mr. A. Cox, the Accountant-General, in Bombay, in favour of a gold standard, and the closure of the mints and a one-and-six-penny rupee, are also in the appendix. These and many other contributions to the discussion that would have repaid the trouble of making a synopsis of their argument, such as that of the evidence given *viva voce*.

The first witness was examined on the first day the Committee sat, the 27th October last, Mr. Robert Hardy, member of the Council of India, who was formerly Secretary to the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, and advised the Government in matters connected with loans and bills. In answer to Lord Herschell, he stated that the difficulties experienced by the Government owing to the fall in the gold value of silver, were not, so far, very serious; besides there are other difficulties and uncertainties—for instance the amount of railway revenue for the year is an element of uncertainty in framing the budget; but it suggests only the framing of very cautious estimates. The policy of letting things alone appeared to Mr. Hardie to be best when there is really no difficulty worth speaking of. It is amusing to read the tentatives of Lord Herschell to get this invincable optimist to admit that the fluctuations which convert a surplus into a deficit almost before the budget, is printed are a source of any embarrassment to anybody. Mr. Robert Campbell, manager of the National Bank of India, the second and the only other witness examined on that day, was also averse to change; a gold standard without gold is a fiction, and gold could not be obtained and kept in circulation. The fall in silver he regarded as advantageous, for it gives India more rupees for her produce. He disapproved of the closing of the mints to silver, but if America stops the monthly purchases he would have recourse to Sir John Lubbock's reading proposed which appeared that morning in the *Times*, but in a different form; instead of imposing an additional seignorage at the mints he would levy an import duty on silver. Seignorage would not touch the silver that did not go to the mint; an import duty would tax all imported silver; if left untaxed, it would be an encouragement to people to import bullion and not mint it. He was in favour of fixing the import duty at ten per cent., which would "handicap the Indian trade," but only to that limited extent; the closing of the mints might, Mr. Campbell believed, affect trade to the extent of thirty or forty per cent. Judging from what has since actually happened this possibility will probably now seem more remote, even to Mr. Campbell. But it was with a view to obviate any risk of the kind that the Committee reported in favour of fixing the rupee at first, provisionally, at the maximum of one and four pence. The proper remedy for fluctuations in exchange, this witness, like many others, believes only in bimettalism. It is worth noticing that Mr. Campbell even in October last quite recognised that the rupee might fall to a shilling. The fact that witnesses so cautious as Mr. Hardie and Mr. R. Campbell were first examined may be taken as proof of the desire of the Committee to here first the advocates of the *status quo*. On the seventh day Mr. J. H. Sleigh, secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, was examined, and stated, that in his view the remedy for the fluctuations of silver would be the adoption of bimettalism, but if that cannot be adopted the best alternative for India is the gold standard. The stopping of the free coinage of silver would drive the Banks and others into making remittances to India in gold instead of in silver. He foresaw that this course would have a most depressing effect upon silver; would indeed cause a collapse in the silver market—a prediction which was fulfilled, before the end of June.

Mr. Sleigh told the Committee that in his opinion the first effect of the change would be to check Indian exports. But he had no doubt that gold would come to India under the new conditions, for the balance of trade over and above the remittance by Council Bills must be paid, and it can only be paid in gold. In the beginning this will cause a scramble for that metal, especially on the part of America, with the ultimate result that all countries will see the advantage of coming to an agreement to utilize gold and silver at some convenient ratio. The Banks will meanwhile, bring a good deal of gold to this country, which they will take to the Mints, where only they can obtain rupees in exchange for it. Government, when they find the silver currency requires replenishing, will buy and import silver bullion which they will coin and sell at a considerable profit to the Banks and others for gold. This gold they can keep until it reaches an amount which will make it safe to coin it and put it in circulation. Lord Herschell, who took a leading part in eliciting the views of the witnessess, asked Mr. Sleigh how the Government could ascertain the necessity for coining more rupees. The reply was, that when the rate of interest rose above a certain figure, say six per cent., it would be a very accurate indication of a dearth of currency. He considered that it would be inadvisable to open the Mints prematurely to the coinage of gold, for if gold coins be put into circulation, especially in small quantities, they will probably disappear, owing to the traditional habit of hoarding. When the amount is large and it is considered safe to issue gold coin, the Mints can be opened for the coinage of that metal. Lord Herschell asked Mr. Sleigh, what would be the probable effect on the imports of India of fixing the rupee, at say, one and sixpence, and was informed that it would improve the import trade because the natives will find that they will have to pay a smaller amount in rupees for their imports than at present. On the other hand the export trade would receive a temporary check such as takes place in every serious fluctuation in exchange. On another point, which since the closure of the Mints at the end of June, has given much trouble, Lord Herschell, in a prophetic foreboding asked for light. In your view, said the Lord Chancellor would it be better to fix the rate at once, or to close the Mint and allow the ratio to rise to a certain point? Mr. Sleigh answered that the suspension of free coinage would naturally raise the gold price of the rupee, but it would not assure to it the desirable fixity of value in commercial transactions it would, therefore, be absolutely necessary for the Government to fix the ratio. The fixing of the ratio and the closing of the Mints should be simultaneous. Simultaniety is precisely that which the Secretary of State, through some extraordinary blundering at the India Office, failed to secure, though the Government of India did their best to obtain it. The result has been that the rupee has not as yet by any means obtained the fixity of value so desirable in commercial transactions.

THE belief in the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox is yearly becoming more general in Bombay. The Superintendent of the Presidency circle observes as a curious fact, throwing a side-light on the gradual enlightenment of the community, that among the higher classes generally, very few children remain unprotected, though in the case of the depressed classes great vigilance has to be exercised to make them bring their children for vaccination, for with them avoidance of vaccination is the rule, not the exception, as is the case with the higher classes. The total number of persons vaccinated was nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand, and of these nine hundred and eleven thousand were successful. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of people vaccinated, but a falling off in three circles only accounts for this—foot and mouth disease, and the prevalence of fever, cholera and partial scarcity having interfered with operations. The total cost of these operations was upwards of ninety-five thousand rupees, equivalent to three annas for each successful case. The quality of lymph in use throughout the year was reported good. Animal vaccination is being gradually extended, and this mode is much appreciated, for when parents learn there is no intention of taking lymph from their children's arms they no longer object to the operation. In Bombay city, animal lymph has been in use many years, but in the past twelve months two outbreaks of foot and mouth disease compelled the department to fall back in imported lymph. Altogether two consignments of English lymph were received, including forty-five tubes of humanized and twenty of bovine lymph, each time. For Aden there were four consignments, for there, during the hot weather, calf lymph is reported to be absolutely inert. The calf lymph method is found to be the more expensive, and in large towns there is also the danger of the supply failing, but in country districts it is not believed there will be a failure of supply, or any extra expense incurred by the consistent use of animal lymph.

THE administration of the Central Provinces has come to the conclusion that it still fails to obtain the proper amount of revenue from stamp duty on receipts. The manner in which it has arrived at this conclusion, is by reasoning that the sale of receipt stamps should increase with the development of trade. Moreover as education spreads and people understand the value of written as compared with oral receipts and agreements, a greater demand for stamps should arise. Trade has expanded and educational institutions are springing everywhere, but the revenue from stamps has not been proportionately augmented. It is believed by the Superintendent of Stamps, that during the past year there were not less than five hundred and ten thousand cases in which stamped receipts should have been required. Unfortunately the class of debtors appreciates much more slowly than the class of creditors, the necessity of valid documents in money transactions. The agriculturists, who form the great bulk of the population of the Central Provinces, believe that because the receipts for their rent are valid on plain paper, no stamp is required when they make their payment to the moneylenders. How to effect a change is now occupying the attention of the administration, and a proposal to utilise more fully the agency of patwaris for the sale of stamps, which seems the most hopeful, is to be tried. Patwaris move constantly about among the people, and could, the Chief Commissioner thinks, if their self-interest were enlisted in the matter, do a great deal to make the use of receipt stamps more general than it is now among the rural classes. But it would appear that much ignorance prevails among other than rural classes, and a little attention to the subject might enhance the sale of judicial as well as of receipt stamps in this Presidency, as well as in the Central Provinces.

THERE may occasionally be circumstances in which the retention of the service of a Colonial Governor for a sixth year may be desirable, and there may possibly be here and there a Governor found who would like to extend his period of exile an additional twelve months. But when a Governor under the belief that he has about completed his time, has packed up his belongings and sent his consort home by mail, it is manifestly a hardship that he should suddenly be told to stay where he is and continue to preside over the destinies of his colony. Such has been the experience of the Earl of Kintore, who for upwards of four years has been Governor of South Australia. Lady Kintore had proceeded home, and his Excellency's arrangements for following had been completed, when the Colonial Secretary wired to Lord Kintore, that a Governor's term is six years, and Her Majesty's Government greatly desired he should remain to the end of that term. Lord Kintore declared to an interviewer at Melbourne, that when he accepted the Governorship of South Australia, the Secretary of State gave him distinctly to understand that the limit to the appointment would be five years. Asked what answer his lordship intended to give Lord Ripon, Lord Kintore was content to declare that he was not yet in a position to say, though of course he was very sensible of the compliment Her Majesty's Government had paid him. Doubtless Lord Kintore would have been glad to have been in his place in the House of Peers when the Home Rule Bill goes before them, and Her Majesty's Government will be not the less pleased he is away. A Liberal Peer will of course succeed Lord Kintore, if His Excellency determines on retirement.

A STORY of labour lost is told in the Punjab Official *Gazette* in a resolution on Mr. Lockwood Kipling's report on the Lahore Museum, which is his last. Noted for its wealth of rare coins, the Museum had long proved a temptation to thieves, and in order that the coins might be the more securely kept, a special grant of a thousand rupees was made for the purchase of safes. But what the public of Lahore had grown to believe was a nugget of Australian gold remained in a glass case, and a man who had evidently long cast envious eyes upon it, believing that it would shortly be confined in one of the safes, during the night entered the building through the roof, and removed it from the case. He found that all is not gold that glitters. The nugget was of plaster, gilded over, and the thief discovering this before he had carried it far, dropped it and made his exit the way he entered.

A REPORT on the administration and progress of the Mofussil Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the past year, issued yesterday, shows that medical education is not neglected and not unappreciated in this Presidency, there being not less than two hundred and three pupils in the three provincial medical schools. Two hundred and forty-four hospitals and dispensaries were open at the beginning of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE SEES NO REASON FOR RE-OPENING THE QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Macfarlane, who suggested a Conference of the Powers to arrange for the evacuation of Egypt by the British, stated that the views of the Government had been fully explained in Lord Rosebery's despatches on the subject and in the subsequent debates that had taken place in Parliament, and that nothing had occurred requiring any further statement.

THE REPORT ON THE IRISH GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT BILL.

The debate on the Report on the Home Rule Bill has begun and is likely to be prolonged.

Several amendments have already been rejected.

THE HALL MARKING OF INDIAN SILVER.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Northbrook called attention to the hardship under which natives of India suffered owing to being now unable to convert their silver into rupees, and urged the necessity of abolishing the present system of Hall marking. Lord Kimberley agreed with Lord Northbrook and considered it desirable to remove all difficulties that lay in the way of using silver. The question of Hall marking, he said, was an extremely difficult one. Personally, he saw no obstacle to making the marking voluntary.

The present system of admission of silver goods was contrary to the principles of Free Trade, and it was desirable in the interests of Indian producers to remedy it.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Messrs. Caine and Arthur Pease will represent the extreme Anti-Opiumists on the Commission, and Sir J. Kennaway will probably represent the Moderates. It is believed that the Dewan of Junaghur will also be a member of the Opium Commission.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

Congress has met, and the Message of the President will be delivered this afternoon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 28th ult., left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Valetta for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following are the questions to be considered at the Railway Conference :—Consideration of general rules for working open lines of railway in British India ; the method of calculating demurrage charges ; the procedure to be adopted as regards diversion of coaching and goods traffic in case of interruption of thorough commnnication, and subsequent adjustment of fares and freight ; equalization of stock, interchanged establishment of Committee for settlement on equitable bases of claims on through consignments ; apportionment of penalty charges leviable, for misdeclaration of goods ; revision of railway receipts and forwarding notes ; proposed subsidiary rules in regard to trains approaching stations at which one signal only is alight ; proposal to discourage the system of diverting traffic from foreign railways through the agency of traffic canvassers ; the present form in which the railway statistics are kept, and their present utility : establishment of committee of engineers : pay and allowances of engine drivers, fireman and shunters ; working of joint stations ; labelling of passengers luggage, adoption of rules for testing colour, visible and night blindness ; procedure for adjustment of cross traffic transactions between railways ; whether lowest class fares should be generally reduced ; and substitution of monthly for weekly station accounts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The Legislative Department have asked for a programme of next Thursday's Council meeting. The Tariff Act will undoubtedly be considered, but it is doubtful whether either Sir P. Hutchin's or Sir A. Miller's Bills will be introduced.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

The Government of India goes to Calcutta, it is believed, about the usual time, the beginning of November.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

The question of further proceedings in connection with the Land Indebtedness Commission, is still under consideration of the Government of India, and will probably be decided this season.

THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS FROM THE ISAZAI EXPEDITION.

The question of releasing prisoners from the Isazai Expedition, 1892, left by the Government of India to the decision of the Punjab Government, is in favour of releasing them at once.

HEAVY FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

More damage is reported from Kashmir by floods. Two bridges having gone at Gurais causing great additional difficulty in transport to Gilgit. The burden thrown by floods upon Kashmir finances will be very great, amounting to lakhs.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

No report has been received for several days from Colonel Yate, so it is evident that the work with his Russian colleague is still unfinished.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF MALER KOTLA STATE TO THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The contribution of Maler Kotla State to the Imperial Defence will probably take the form of a body of 150 Sappers and Miners.

TROUBLE IN KHELAT.

Some trouble has arisen in Khelat direction where a fanatic or madman, named Gauher Khan, has collected a force of 300 or 400 badmashes and raided Jhallawan country. When last reported, he was besieging a village only thirteen miles from Khelat. Major Peile, commanding the Imperial troops has been authorised to advise Mahmud Khan, officiating as ruler of Khelat, what steps to take in dealing with the insurgents, and also authorised him to give military assistance if Khelat itself was threatened.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER OF BELUCHISTAN'S VISIT TO SIMLA POSTPONED.

The Revenue Commissioner of Beluchistan is not coming to Simla as was intended.

COLONEL MELLIS'S REPORT ON THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Mellis's report on the Imperial Service Troops, is we believe, highly commendatory on the whole, although one or two States have plenty of room for improvement.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES, 1893.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Poona Autumn sky meeting opened to-day, the attendance at the stand being large. The Governor and Lady Harris, and General and Mrs. Blundell were among those present. Drizzling rain fell nearly the whole time, the course was heavy going, but the racing on the whole was fairly good. The band of the Lancashire Fusiliers played during the afternoon. The following were the events :—

1st Race.—"The Wanowrie Stakes."—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs maidens on 1st May 1893, and who have never won a race value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance.—1¼ mile. Weights.—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10 lbs. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 3 lbs. Horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150, up to time of starting, allowed 4 lbs. ; galloways allowed 5 lbs. Horses which comply with general rule 2 allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—30th June Rs. 5, 20th July Rs. 10. 1st August Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Capt Holdsworth's b a h Speculation, 10st 0lb, Capt Welman ... 1
Mr Shaik Sulliman's g a h Shumsheer, 10st 3lb, Capt Holdsworth ... 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Albert Victor, 10st 3lb, Mr Stewart ... 3

Betting : 4 to 1 on Speculation ; to 1 against Albert Victor ; 8 to 1 against Shamsher.

Speculation led from start to finish and won in a common canter, by two lengths.

Time—2 min. 29 secs.

2nd Race.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under who have never won a race value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—3 Furlongs. Weights.—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11-3, Arabs and C B's 10-5. Penalties.—Winners, once 3lbs., twice 5lbs., three times 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—3 lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens 3 lbs ; maidens on 1st May 1893, 3 lbs. Galloways who have never won a race value of Rs. 150, up to time of starting, 4 lbs. Bona fide polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July 1893, allowed 10lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—30th June Rs. 5, 20th July Rs. 10, 1st August Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Major Radcliffe's g a gold Memory, 9st 10lb, Mr Stewart ... 1
H H Aga Khan's ch a g Russian, 10st 6lb, Gibbs ... 2
Dr Martin's blk c m Zonobia, 9st 7lb, Capt Welman ... 3
Capt Morris' ch or bne m Golden Fleece, 10st, Owner ... 0
Mr Brooke's ch ch gal Despair, 9st 13lb Dhurma ... 0
Capt Peyton's b a g Hadayat, 9st 9 lb, Allaoodin ... 0
Capt Stisted's bn aus m Meg, 9st 6lb, Mr Kenna ... 0
Mr Harrison's b ch f Honora, 9st 6lb, Ebrahim ... 0
Mr Wilmer's b a g Suez, 9st 3lb, Mahomed ... 0
Mr Moore's b ch m Corky, 9st, Owner ... 0
Mr Newsom's ch a p Alcibiades, 8st 5lb, Native ... 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Zenobia ; 3 to 1 against Meg ; 6 to 1 against Memory ; 7 to 1 against Honora ; 8 to 1 against Russian and Corky ; 12 to 1 against Despair and Golden Fleece ; 20 to 1 against the remainder.

Time—41 secs.

3rd Race.—"The Debut Stakes."—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C. B's maidens on 1st May 1893, and who have never won a race value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—½ mile. Weights.—Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Penalties.—Winners once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftner 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 2 lbs. Horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 5 lbs., galloways allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—30th June Rs. 5, 20th July Rs. 10, 1st August Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Esau bin Khalifa's b a c Rujeeb, 9st 12lb Gibbs ... 1
Mr Cursetjee's b a c Sir George, 9st 5lb, Ebrahim ... 2
Mr Robert's b a g Manilla, 9st 5lb, Salloy ... 3
Capt Peyton's b a h Commissioner, 10st 1lb, Capt Welham ... 0
Mr Stewart's b a h Lancer, 9st 10lb, Mr Stewart ... 0
Mr Frankland's b a h Prosperity, 9st 10lb, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Framji Dorabji's c a h Ormonde, 9st 10lb, Khundoo ... 0
Mr Jassim Dakhil's b a geld Nusrat, 9st 7lb, Mahomed ... 0
Mr Newton's c a h Regent, 9st 5lb, Chuggan ... 0

Betting : 3 to 2 against Rajeeb, 4 to 1 against Commissioner and Lancer ; 6 to 1 against Ormonde ; 7 to 1 against Sir George ; 8 to 1 against Manilla ; 11 to 1 against Nusrat ; and 20 to 1 against the others.

The flag dropped to a fair start, Lancer jumping off in front, Rujeeb, who was close behind him caught up at three furlongs, and won easily by two lengths between the second and third.

Time—1 min. 29 sec.

4th Race.—"The Colonials"—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000, up to time of starting. Distance—½ mile. Weights.—Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500, once 3, twice 6, thrice 7, oftener 10lbs. Penalties accumulative. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 3 lbs ; maidens on 1st May 1893, 3 lbs. Horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150, up to time of starting allowed 6 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—30th June Rs. 5, 20th July Rs. 10. 1st August Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Captain Fairs b w m Eva, 8st 13lb, Mr Kenna ... 1
Captain Ross ch aug m Shears, 10st 3lb, Capt Welman ... 2
Captain Morris g e m Ros, 9st 8lb, Owner ... 3

Betting ; 5 to 2 on Shears, and 3 to 1 against the others.

Eva got off with a lead, but before she had gone a furlong Shears overtook her, and was in front at the distance where Eva passed her and won by half a length. The same distance separated the second and third.

Time—1 min. 27 secs.

5th Race.—"The Liliputs."—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For Arab and C. B. ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—Half-mile. Weights.—Arabs 10-7, C. B's 10-2. Penalties.—Winners once 3, twice 5, thrice 7, oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3 lbs ; maidens on 1st May 1893, 3lbs. Ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 150, up to time of starting allowed 4 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—30th June Rs. 5, 20th July Rs. 10, 1st August Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Beatty's b a p Mooltan, 8st 13lbs, Ibrahim ... 1
Mr Shaik Sulliman's b a p Jack the Ripper, 9st 11lbs, Mahomed ... 2
Mr Kenna's g a p Moonshine, 10st 7lbs, Capt Holdsworth ... 3
Capt Fowle's ch a p Jamil, 9st 8lbs, Mr Kenna ... 0
Shaik Sulliman and Abdool Kareem's g a p Aziz, 9st 8lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr McMiking's g a p Ransom, 9st 5lbs, A Waheed ... 0
Capt Arbuthnot's b ch g Ishmael, 9st 3lbs, Pugh ... 0
Mr Cursetjee's ch a p Express, 9st 2lbs, Aga S Shah ... 0

Betting 2 to 1 against Mooltan ; 3 to 1 against Ismail ; 4 to 1 against Aziz and Ransom ; 7 to 1 against Moonshine ; 10 to 1 against Jack the Ripper and Jamil ; and 15 to 1 against Express.

Jamil jumped off with the lead, but was collared at the turn by Ismail, Jack the Ripper and Mooltan. A good race down the straight resulted in a victory for Mooltan by about a length.

Time—59, half secs.

6th Race.—"The Trials."—Rs. 170 and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, qualified under general rule 2, and which have never won a race value Rs. 200, up to time of starting. Distance.—One and a half-mile. Weight.—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11-7, Arabs 10-11, C. B.'s 10-1. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 100 once 3lbs, twice 5lbs, three times 7lbs. Allowances.—3lbs per quarter inch. Bona fide polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July 1893, allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—30th June Rs. 5, 20th July Rs. 10, 1st August Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Kenna's ch a p Fortunatus, 10st 2lbs, Owner ... 1
Capt Wells Cole's g a p Full Moon, 9st 13lbs, Capt Welman 2
Capt Chapman's b a g Tip Top, 11st 11lb, Aga S Shah ... 3
Capt Peyton's b a g Selim, 10st 11lbs, Captain Morris ... 0
Capt Holdsworth's bn a g Signor, 10st 3lbs, Owner ... 0
Messrs Reymond and Stewart's g a p Jem, 10st 4lbs, Mr Stewart ... 0

Betting Fullmoon 2 to 1 On ; 3 to 1 against Tiptop and Selim ; 4 to 1 against Fortunatus ; and 5 to 1 against Signor.

Signor led to the mile post where Fortunatus went to the front and maintained that position till the three furlongs, where Fullmoon got up with him. A grand race ensued, Fortunatus winning by a short half length.

Time—3 min. 16 secs.

THE DEPARTURE OF COL. CHARLES WODEHOUSE, C.I.E.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 8.

Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E., left Kolhapur to-day, on retiring from the appointment of Political Agent. The station was crowded and every one present, His Highness the Maharaja, Chiefs of Jamkhindi, Kagal, Vishalgad, &c., Members of Council, and all officers expressed universal regret and hopes of speedy restoration of health. A guard-of-honour and band was present on the station platform, and a salute of eleven guns was fired on the departure of the train with enthusiastic cheers for Colonel and Miss Wodehouse.

DISTURBANCES AT KHELAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The disburbances in Khelat are not expected to assume any serious proportions, but as a precautionary measure a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, at Mastang, has been ordered to the capital of the State, leaving 25th Sabres at Mastang.

LEAVE.

F. W. Porter, Inspector-General of Police in the N.-W. Provinces, goes home on three months' privilege leave, making over charge to Mr. Holmes at Allahadad.

REPAIRS TO DAMAGES DONE BY FLOODS.

Communication between Murree and Srinagar is being rapidly restored. The temporary bridge at Kohala, which the Sappers and Miners have been constructing, will be opened on Thursday.

THE CASE AGAINST THE DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS OF THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The District Magistrate at Mussoorie began the enquiry on Monday into the charges against Messrs. Wilson and Munton, directors, Moss, manager and Greenway, accountant and assistant manager, Himalaya Bank. The charges of criminal breach of trust as bankers, conspiracy, cheating and abetment, making false statements, knowingly issuing false certificates and corruptly issuing false balance-sheets were preferred. The prosecutor gave an outline of the evidence he should bring forward, and quoted from the balance-sheets, reports and correspondence to show that the defendants had knowledge latterly of the state of the banks affairs, but did not act upon it as they ought to have done, and issued false balance-sheets and declared dividends as usual, and thus bolstered up the bank with a view to selling their shares and withdrawing their deposits. The reserve fund, doubtful debt fund and unrealised interest account and capital two lakhs, were all swallowed up by irrecoverable debts in 1890, and dividends paid that year, were paid out of the depositors money. The audit had been bad and useless, but the auditor was not charged because he was incompetent and innocent. The third director, Captain Leahy was not charged at present, because he joined the Board late and had not sold his shares. The prosecutor's statement occupied the whole day. The case is adjourned by consent till the 10th August, to give the defendants, especially Mr. Greenway, time for their defence.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

It has been arranged that an officer should go to Kabul to discuss certain outstanding questions connected with the frontier, which require personal interchange of views with the Amir, and Sir Mortimer Durand has been selected for duty. The European Staff will consist of a small number of officers only, who have already been selected. The party will probably start from Peshawur before the end of the month.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

The only bill ready to be considered at Thursday's Council meeting, is the bill to amend the tariff act. Sir D. Barbour thinks there is no need for the Indian Ports Bill to be referred to a select Committee as was suggested, because it is unlikely that there will be any opposition. It is not yet known whether Sir P. Hutchin's bill will be introduced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here yesterday morning.

THE AHMEDABAD LADIES' LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In answer to the correspondence about "The Ahmedabad Ladies' Library" published in your issue of the 4th instant, I beg to say that the work of building the Bholanath Library Institute is to be commenced soon after this rainy season. It was delayed for some time to know the result of an application for Government grant-in-aid, which was refused last year. Adjacent to the site are some objectionable houses which the Municipality was requested to remove. The Municipality has, a few months ago, resolved to purchase these houses. It was thought proper to delay the work till this was done.

The foundation lines were marked out and arrangements were made to commence the work in June last, when the rains set in and the work could not be proceeded with.

LALSHANKAR. U.

Hon. Secy. Bholanath Literary Institute for Women. Ahmedabad, 7th July.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 2 p.m., on Sunday next. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Valetta, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. W. Laidler, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and four daughters, Mr. Moses Luckey, Lieut. J. C. de K. Bruce Kingsmill, Dr. Bux, Mr. F. Gay, Mr. Halcein ul Musani, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Lockhart Mure.

From Brindisi.—Mr. H. N. Midwinter, Mr. H. M. Baines, Rev. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. R. H. Greenstreet. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. G. de C. Hobson, Mr. H. P. Hodson, Col. Grigg, Major Hon. M. Curzon. Major R. A. C. King, Capt. J. S. Western, Mr. J. W. Shaw, Capt. W. Fry, Major E. C. Hawksbaw, Mr. T. Luker, and Mr. Hart Davies.

For Madras.—Mr. H. Ellison, and Mr. A. G. Gover.

For Kurrachee.—Capt. A. M. Horrocks, and Mr. Ryall

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	11	49 a.m.	15	20
Teheran	8	1	30 p.m.	...	36
Suez	8	3	... p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 8th August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
" Madras	1	47	...	1

A correspondent, writing from Blagovestchensk Siberia, says that that place is important as the capital of the great Amoor Province, and as the centre of that extensive military organization by which Russia is seeking to strengthen her position in this most easternly part of her dominions. For upwards of a thousand miles there is only the breadth of the Amoor between Russian territory and the alien territory of the Chinese. With her embarrassed exchequer, it would seem an almost impossible task to establish adequate defences along such an extensive frontier, but this is just what Russia has set herself to do. Four thousand soldiers are sent out from Europe to Eastern Siberia every year, and very few of these return. When their time of service has expired a large proportion of them settle in the country, sending often for their relatives to join them, and thus these also form an important body of infantry reserves. China seems to take little or no notice of these movements. In a course of over a thousand miles the Amoor River passes only a single Chinese town. Almost all the settlements on the river are on the Russian side.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July. 21.

UNCONTROLLED SPORT A BANE.

One hears much in the great turf world of England about the men who own the horses, the experts who train them for their various engagements, the mannikins who don silk and ride them, the bookmakers who are more or less accommodating in laying the odds to considerable money, and the professional backers who spend their life in trying to make wealth out of other people's thoroughbreds. These classes of sportsmen and sporting men—for, as I have said before, the phrases are not synonymous—are publicly canvassed until one knows every desirable detail concerning them and all their works, but the officials of the turf are neither talked about nor written of so profusely. I cannot tell why this should be, but I do know that the officials who regulate our courses, our races, and our horses, constitute a very important body of men, and without their honesty of purpose and cordial co-operation, it would be impossible for the Jockey Club to control this great national sport with that firmness which is absolutely necessary. There are all sorts and conditions of men among owners, trainers, jockeys, bookmakers, and backers, and if they were not controlled by wise laws, by regulations vigorously and impartially enforced, horse racing as an institution in this country would simply be impossible. The moral atmosphere of the turf is not too elevating as it is. It is only the able administration of the officials licensed by the Jockey Club that makes the turf endurable as an institution. Sport run riot, sport uncontrolled, never lasts—or if it lives it never flourishes. The prize ring was virtually brought into disrepute and became unfashionable owing to the fact that the pugilists themselves had too much liberty. The tortuous ways of oarsmen have nearly stifled sculling and professional aquatics in this island. The humble position of pedestrianism is the outcome of professionalism uncontrolled. The pleasant pastime of billiards does not take the rank such a scientific game ought to because nobody has ever been brought into existence to govern the players and take this fascinating recreation away from the surroundings of the pothouse and the hall which is sacred to mere exhibition purposes, to nothing but the hippodrome business.

OFFICIALISM OF THE TURF : ITS NECESSITY.

The officialism of the Turf to which I have alluded is necessary, not merely because all sorts and conditions of men are connected with the Turf, but for the sake of public convenience, and because of the magnitude of the sport. At the beginning of the present year there were 3,370 racehorses in the hands of 170 private and public trainers in the United Kingdom. I may add that nearly 40 of these trainers, with some 1,150 horses, reside at Newmarket ; 30, with 370 horses, in Ireland ; and the remaining 100 odd trainers, with 1,850 horses, in various parts of these islands. Last year 1892, the return of foals produced was no fewer than 2,986. Now, it is the duty of these officials to watch these 3,000 or 4,000 horses in training, and all the people connected with them ; to know the capabilities and dispositions of the animals ; to understand the character and temperament of the men. This is indeed a Herculean task, when we know full well that those who are associated with horses are not in the habit of exposing their hand to all and sundry—officials or otherwise. These gentlemen do not, as a rule, take the trouble to buttonhole officials, and explain their motive, action, and conduct on every possible occasion. They are far more inclined to throw dust in the eyes of those who ought to know. Nothing is more common than to keep horses "dark for certain races. Animals are often-enough run when they are big, bloated, and unfit to physically stand the strain of a severe race. How often are horses run in public over courses perfectly unsuited to them ? Much—I should be sorry to say all—of this is done to mislead handicappers and others. Which all goes to prove how necessary it is for the Jockey Club to select and license men of shrewd observation, of sound common-sense, of considerable knowledge both of men and horses, and of unimpeachable honesty. Hence, I think, my readers will see that I have not over-estimated the importance of these advisers of the Turf. A first-class racing official should possess the very best qualities of a really expert detective, the cuteness of an able lawyer, the critical faculty, the impassiveness, the solidity, and the uprightness of a judge. Among our handicappers, clerks of courses, clerks of scales, stakeholders, and judges there are such.

A STORY OF LONG AGO.

Once upon a time these officials were not licensed. They were—many many long years ago—gentlemen—and frequently honourable gentlemen who were interested in sports and took as a matter of taste to the management of racing. But in those distant days I don't think that the officials were as beyond reproach as they are now. I remember one of the handicappers of the Jockey Club telling me a story about a meeting which is still held. It is a famous and popular rendezvous, the scene of two excellent race gatherings a year. Both on this account and because some of those concerned may be alive, I prefer to suppress names. About 40 years ago the committee which managed this race meeting found themselves in financial difficulties. Their funds were exhausted, and it became necessary to seriously consider the question of ways and means—especially of acquiring some means from somewhere. They decided to do so by a handicap. The entries were duly received and the committee agreed to throw one horse into the handicap with such a lenient burden that defeat would practically be impossible. Their object was to back this horse and replenish the coffers of the committee by their winnings. The weights were duly published, but the lynx-eyes of the sporting community speedily discovered the flaw in the allotments. This crude and clumsy fraud failed ignobly and the treasury was not replenished. Of course, it is a fraud because such an act was unfair to the owners of the other horses, and a handicap to be true should be framed on such lines that every horse has a chance of winning. Still further impoverished this sinful committee found themselves in sore straits. However a fine old English gentleman, a real John Bull, and a sportsman of the best to boot, who lived in the neighbouring town undertook the management of that meeting for the peccant and peculant executive. He raised the meeting to one of the most celebrated in the country—it is so to this day—by his upright and conscientious conduct.

THE FORD FAMILY.

For many long years this gentleman the late Ald. Ford, of Nottingham, was a racing official, and his son and grandsons are to-day amongst the most respected and able officials connected with the Turf. Alderman Ford acted in this capacity with infinite distinction. When this courtly old gentleman was an octogenarian he was proud of the fact that he had seen the St. Leger run for about seventy times. His recollections of Legers long ago were phenomenally vivid, and he could tell you all about Jackson riding Theodore, a 100 to one chance, to victory in 1822. Before the horse started one bookmaker actually laid £100 to a walking-stick against the horse, which was supposed to be in such a condition that it ran on three legs as Apology did. Well, when the Jockey Club decided to license officials the late Ald. Ford declined to act any longer. The personification of honour himself, he rarely suspected his fellow-men. He told Mr. P'Anson that he had never done anything wrong in his life, and he did not see why he should be required to apply for an official permit or a licence. And retire he did. Fortunately he had trained his son, Mr. W. J. Ford, of Nottingham, and Ford II. has in his turn prepared his son, Mr. W. Ford (Ford III.), and yet another son, Mr. Hector Ford (Ford IV.), for these important duties. Indeed, I should think that Mr. Hector Ford is the youngest of the officials licenced by the Jockey Club. Mr. W. J. Ford (Ford II.) is probably the busiest racing official in the country, and that is why I give him pride of place. Mr. Ford is a judge, handicapper, stakeholder, clerk of the course, and clerk of the scales, all rolled into one. He is punctiliously polite, precisely punctual, scrupulously "straight," mathematically exact in everything, quietly confident in his judgments, always able, and always a gentleman. He and his sons are connected with various meetings from away down at Hurst Park up to Hamilton Park—from London to Glasgow. At Doncaster, Manchester, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne and many other important meetings the Fords have done much excellent work. Mr. Fords is an unerring judge of form, and remarkably clever in adjusting weights. Some of his very best handicaps have been those made overnight, when time is very limited. The success which has attended Mr. Ford's efforts in connection with the Lincoln Handicap is proof of his ability to flatter owners as to the chances of their horses. Mr. Ford makes every important handicap at least twice—or rather he allots the weights once and then revises them with that scrupulous care to which I have referred. His aptitude in these trying tasks is only exceeded by his tact and his administrative ability. Mr. Ford, who lives in the suburbs of Nottingham, is not too robust, but he has the assistance of smart sons and a very excellent staff.

THE WEATHERBYS.

Everybody who is anybody knows the Messrs. Weatherby, of Old Burlington-st., London, at least by name. They are the publishers of the official organ of the Jockey Club, the "Racing Calendar," and the secretaries and general managers to the Club. The head of the family and the firm is Mr. James Weatherby, known to his intimates as "Cock Robin." As Mr. Weatherby is in his 84th year it need hardly be said that he does not now take an active part in the business transacted at Old Burlington-st. The Messrs. Weatherby not only keep the minutes of the Jockey Club, and act generally as the factotums to that body, but they are practically the turf bankers of all racehorse owners, and employ a staff worthy of a big banking house. Thousands upon thousands of pounds pass through the hands of the Weatherbys and are confidently entrusted to them without so much as the formality of a receipt. The head of the firm de facto now-a-days is Mr. Edward Weatherby, the son of Mr. James. He takes his share in the management of the Jockey Club, and is what is termed the keeper of the Match Book—the gentleman who every year makes the "Free Handicap" of the season's three-year-olds. The issue of the weights for this event, before the Derby is run, is usually considered in the light of a kind of official tip for the Derby. This summer it is worthy of note, Mr. Edward Weatherby placed Isinglass at the head of the handicap, with Meddler the next highest weight, and Marcion the third in the list. Mr. James Weatherby was probably the most highly esteemed official the Jockey Club ever had. He is still very popular, a rare diner-out, and a born raconteur.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAFF.

The official handicapper to the Jockey Club is Major Egerton, and his assistant is Mr. Reginald Kynaston Mainwaring. When Major Egerton was appointed a few years ago, his selection was freely discussed, because he was not generally known in racing circles. Whatever hostility there was has disappeared, for speaking generally, Major Egerton has proved a very efficient adjuster of weights. If he has made mistakes, these have generally arisen through overwork. Major Egerton is a great man in more senses than one. He stands considerably over six feet, and is a broad-shouldered, burly, English country gentleman, who resides near Newark. He is a true sportsman, and delights in rural pursuits. He wears an eye-glass, and fits in with the preconceived idea of a distinguished appearance. He has been known to invest a couple of sovereigns on a hunter in a weight-for-age race under the National Hunt Rules, with which he is not officially concerned, and he has even allowed some impudent thief to steal his race-glasses on the course. This is the worst that can be said against the Major. Mr. Mainwaring is a bearded Oxford graduate of 46. He was so fond of handicapping at Oxford that he was nicknamed Rous—after the old Admiral. After farming at Market Drayton, he assisted the Messrs. Topham with their handicaps at Liverpool, and displayed such facility and judgment that he was recommended by Major Egerton to the Jockey Club, and appointed his assistant. The judge to the Jockey Club is Mr. Charles E. Robinson, who is closely related to ex-Judge Clark. How close few people know. The revered Rhadamanthus of the Turf, who retired a few years ago, married Mr. Robinson's sister, and Mr. Robinson married Mr. Clark's daughter. The son-in-law learned much from his father-in-law. He is an accurate judge of a race ; very quick and very sure. Like Mr. Mainwaring, Judge Robinson was until recently engaged in uneventful farming pursuits. The starter to the Jockey, Mr. Arthur Coventry—the direct succssor to Lord Marcus Beresford and the late Mr. McGeorge—is himself a first-class gentleman rider. Few jockeys on the flat can surpass Mr. Coventry as a horseman. To see Mr. Coventry ride is one of the delights of a meeting where amateurs are permitted. Archer said that no jockey could give Arthur Coventry 7 lbs. and his displays against professionals at the Croxton Park and Bibury Club meetings have proved it. He is the son of the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry, son of the second Earl of Coventry, and is now in the forties. His elder brother was well known as a steeplechase rider, and as a youth Arthur Coventry regularly followed the hounds of the Melton Hunt, while under the guidance of his excellent friend. Tom Cannon, he blossomed into a first-class jockey. The master is proud of his pupil and the pupil is proud of his master. Mr. Coventry is a natural horseman, and his appointment is one of the best that the Jockey Club has made for many years. It is essential that a starter should thoroughly understand his business and should, moreover, be able to control the jockeys. Mr. Coventry receives £300 a year from the Jockey Club, but his fees probably bring his income up to between £1,000 and £2,000 per annum. And what is this compared with the £5,000 paid to Mr. J. F. Caldwell, the chief starter in the United States ?

THE FOUNDER OF THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Leaving the Jockey Club officials, let us briefly glance before closing at Mr. Hwfa Williams and Mr. Hyde, the most important officials connected with Sandown Park and the Kempton Park respectively—the race meetings of London. The sporting world owes more to Mr. Hwfa Williams than many people are aware. With a name like this, it is perhaps a redundancy to say that Mr. Williams is a Welshman. and the brother to General Owen Williams. From the days when he was at Eton, and was a "wet bob," he has been fond of sport. Then Hwfa Williams conceived the idea of gate money race meetings, and practically founded the Sandown Park Club in 1875—a venture which, I need hardly say, has been imitated all over England. It is the best managed race meeting anywhere. Mr. Williams deserves not merely the credit of evolving the idea and building up Sandown Park, but his is the brain which first formulated those great races such as the Eclipse Stakes that Orme won the other day. He introduced the Mammoth Hunters' Steeplechase, and other racing novelties. Mr. Williams is a thorough gentleman and a great sport. He admires prize-fighting, and is an enthusiastic collector of curios. Like nearly all the other officials, he never bets.

THE SECRETARY OF KEMPTON PARK.

Mr. S. H. Hyde is the Secretary of the Kempton Park venture. He is a native of Cheshire and stands to-day a confessed teetotaler and a non-smoker. Like Mr. Mark Price of the Manchester Racecourse Company, he was in his early days an electioneering agent, the only difference between them being that the former was a Radical and the latter a Conservative. Mr. Hyde was first concerned with promoting a racecourse company at Bristol, but this did not prove popular, and in 1877 Mr. Hyde and his friend Tom Lawley projected, floated, and inaugurated the Kempton Park venture very much on the lines of Sandown. Mr. Hyde is the originator of the Jubilee Stakes—a most popular handicap. He lives at Kempton Park and is a most astute business man and an ardent sportsman. He has a racehorse or two, and is very fond of breeding and coursing greyhounds. He also breeds Jersey cattle, pigeons and poultry. He is generally a great lover of animals. Such are the officials of the Turf—a very able body of honourable men, who have most responsible duties to perform to the public.

Readers at the Holborn Public Library, like those at other similar institutions, exhibit a decided preference for works of fiction. From the first half-yearly report, just issued, it appears that the library, though only so recently established, can boast of a considerable number of useful books of reference, besides valuable works in all departments of literature ; but in the lending department these is an overwhelming request for novels, stories, and juvenile books. Under this head 960 borrowers have taken out during the half-year 8,495 books, "Theology and Philosophy," on the other hand, are represented by 66 ; "History and Biography" by 437 ; "Voyages and Travels" by 410 ; "Arts and Sciences" by 560 ; "Poetry and the Drama" by 145 ; and "Law, Politics, and Commerce" by 68 only. Holborn, it would appear, desires rather to be amused than instructed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, has signified his assent to the draft Bill which was submitted by the Madras Government, for providing for the inspection and management of steam-boilers and prime-movers in the Madras Presidency.

The Secretary of State has been requested by the Madras Government to arrange for the holding of the Matriculation Examinatian of the University of London, at Madras in January, 1894. Two candidates have registered their names for the examination and paid in the prescribed fees.

Captain Gulich, of the German Imperial Navy, has been appointed by the Emperor William to be Naval and Military Attaché to the German Embassy in London, in succession to the late Commander von Kries. He will be in attendance on the Emperor during his Majesty's visit to Cowes.

The *Madras Times* understand that the Government of India has definitely declined to grant Mr. Kirby, a concession for the construction of a railway, joining Madras and Ennore. There is every pr

THE MUNICIPAL BALANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The directors consider there is nothing to be gained on either side by a prolongation of the discussion with the Municipality, and in reply to the letter of the Municipal Commissioner in your columns of this date, will not, beyond the following remarks, again refer to the matter.

The broad facts, they insist, remain undisturbed, *viz.*, that the Municipality had six months' notice of the Bank's intention to discontinue paying interest on certain of their current accounts, and that the Bank published to the Corporation and the general public in its letter, dated 25th August, 1891, that in the future it would not resume the payment of interest on current accounts, but, when the state of the money market permitted, it would do so on Fixed Deposits only.

They are glad to observe in the Commissioner's letter that he does not charge the Bank with treating the Municipality unfairly. They further observe that he states that *because* of the Bank's action the Municipal deposits with the Bank have been much reduced, leaving the inevitable consequence that all the Surplus Monies have since then been invested in Public Securities yielding from nearly 4 to 5 per cent. per annum of interest.

The Bank's action and the force of section 122 of the Municipal Act have therefore resulted in much profit to the Municipality with the maximum of safety, and have thus vindicated their practical usefulness.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to point out that there is some difficulty in reconciling the facts recorded in the Municipal accounts, with the explanation given by the Standing Committee in replying to the criticism of Government on municipal finance in 1891-92. The, balance of the 35 lakhs, various Sanitary Works Loan on the 31st March, 1892, is Rs. 16,84,531 and the Committee account for this large unexpended balance, on the ground that there was considerable difficulty in settling terms for compensation for land, 15 lakhs having been included in the amount originally raised for purchase of land for roads, and their construction, and the impression is conveyed that the 15 lakhs would be required for this purpose in 1892-93. The Municipal accounts however shew, that up to the end of 1891-92, Rs. 6,51,695 out of this loan was spent on roads, leaving not 15 lakhs but Rs. 8,48,305 still to be spent on roads and purchase of land for roads. The 15 lakhs could not have been wanted only for acquisition of land, because up to the end of March, 1892, the purchase of land for all the projects covered by the loan, amount to Rs. 11,12,102, and the deferred expenditure on this account can only be a small fraction of the Rs. 16,84,531 in hand, on the 31st March 1892.

The Committee deny that there has been inconsiderate borrowing, in the face of the fact that the Municipality had on the 31st March, 1892, Rs. 40,19,053 of loan funds unexpended. Had a little forethought been exercised in fixing the date on which the money would have been required for expenditure, it would not have been necessary to have this money on their hands, and the Municipality would not be paying 5 per cent. interest on the major portion of this big sum, while earning at the outside only 4 per cent. The balance of the Sanitary Works Loan of 44 lakhs, on the 31st March, 1892, is, according to the statement of invested funds, Rs. 6,55,549, and on this balance at least there has been a loss of Rs. 6,555 each year since 1886 when the loan was raised. In the same way the balance of the Agripada loan raised in 1890-91 was not invested and earned no interest in 1891-92, Rs. 1,70,000 having been invested at the end of that year. Evidence of inconsiderate borrowing is also to be found in the fact that with a large revenue surplus amounting to Rs. 16,77,423 on the 31st March, 1891, and to Rs. 20,02,369 on the 31st March 1892, the Municipality borrowed in these two years Rs. 154,000 for Agripada, Rs. 53,000 for various sanitary works, and Rs. 8 lakhs for the Municipal palace.

The Committee does not admit that the terms on which the loans were sanctioned by Government have been set aside. These terms are, that the Municipality is to raise money from the public within specified dates. On turning to the accounts, I find that the 8 lakhs for the Municipal buildings were taken up by the Municipality itself, a proformer entry showing that 8 lakhs had been received and invested.

I also find that in addition to the above, the Municipality in 1891-92 invested in 5 per cent. Municipal bonds Rs. 5,55,000 of loan funds and Rs. 18,12,000 of surplus cash. These bonds were apparently bought at par, and could therefore only have been obtained from the loan of 25 lakhs for Tansa, floated in 1891-92. No doubt these investments are good for the Municipality, but Government did not sanction the loans to enable the Municipality to make good investments.

Finally the right of Government to criticise municipal finance has been challenged, but surely the Committee have overlooked sections 526 and 138 of the Act. The former gives Government the right to call for papers, etc., and the latter to appoint an auditor, but before Government can do either is it not necessary to decide that there are grounds for interference, and how can this decision be arrived at without criticism, I was glad to notice that Mr. Javerilal dissented from this view.

CITIZEN.

CRIMINAL ANTHROPOMETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words concerning your article in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd August on the subject of Mr. Francis Galton's letter to "Nature." You say that in this country Bertillonage has now become officially recognised. I think you will find that this statement is incorrect. In some of the jails, certain anthropometric data are taken, but the system is not that of M. Alphonse Bertillon. Bertillonage, briefly, is a system under which a series of anthropometric indications are taken, the principal of which are bony measurements. Each of the measurements is classified according to dimensions under the head of large, medium and small, and so disposed, that a man's card of indications can be found from among several hundred thousands, in the space of a few minutes. When found, the identity of the individual is established by marks and scars on his person, and by photographs (full face and profile). Classified measurements, is the great feature of Bertillonage. Marks and scars on the person if they lent themselves to classifications would, if accurately allocated, amply suffice for the identification of any individual, out of a million, without other aid, for it is beyond the range of probability, that any two individuals should have identical marks disposed in actually similar positions about their persons. A letter from Mr. Galton appeared in the *London Times* of the 7th July, and from this it is apparent, that he does not claim the same power of discovery of an individual from finger tips impressions, as is obtained by Bertillonage. He claims for them a position as subsidiary aids. If an individual's finger tip impressions have once been taken, his identity can be established with absolute certainty, provided you have the original impressions to compare with his digits; but the difficulty is to find the impressions of a given person out of a collection that may amount to many lakhs. Mr. Galton has succeeded in classifying finger patterns to some extent, he divides them into five categories; "a," "l," "w," standing for arches, loops and whorls, and "r" and "u" for loops on the index fingers according as they slope towards the radius or the ulna. These five heads however do not lend themselves to classification where very large numbers have to be dealt with. Of the impressions of the fingers of 500 persons taken recently by me, I find that in no less than 28 cases all the fingers exhibit whorls, and in 27 cases all loops. Thus from five to six per cent. must come under one head of each, which would greatly augment the difficulties of search in large numbers. It is true that many of these may be sub-classified under the heads of transition from "a," to "l," and "l," to "w," but from experience I know that this is by no means and easy task, but is the work of an expert. In your article, you say, that Bertillonage "is at best somewhat tedious, and requires to be conducted with more precision, and care, than the average jail clerk can bestow." In this I venture to join issue with you. I take a large number of indicatives daily, and I find I can easily effect ten measurements of eight men and take their finger points within the hour. With the instruments used by Mr. Bertillon, accurate anthropometry is within the capacity of any average native, who has once been instructed how to use them. The truth of this statement I can vouch for from personal experiment. In my pamphet on "Anthropometry as applied to the Identification of Criminals" published at the beginning of this year, and which you were good enough to notice in your paper, I propounded a system for India based upon that of Bertillon. The main difference lay in the substitution of the Zygomatic Arch and little finger, for the measurements of length and breadth of ear, and of finger prints for photographs. I entered somewhat fully into the advantages of the system, and gave details of working, and I believe the pamphlet has found favour in more than one official quarter. Its great merit is, that it enables you to discover a person's identity first, and to establish it by incontestible proof afterwards. The so-called systems in force in India, and especially in Bombay, confine themselves to the latter process, they have no means of discovering the identity of an individual unknown to them, but who may have passed through half a dozen jails in India. The system I propounded is cheap and simple, and I am in hopes that sooner or later it may be given a trial, but if it is to be of any practical use, it must be worked by the police and not by the jail authorities. Identification loses more than half its value after conviction. It is the identity of suspects that is all important, and under any system that can be discovered by telegraph during the 24 hours that the law permits the police to detain a person in custody.—I am, &c.,

Amreli, Aug. 5. W. B. FERRIS, Major.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUAM, AUG. 7,

As "Incident" (vide the quotation used by the Editor of our Parish Magazine) is what is wanted. Incidents I give, yes but only three, and they perhaps not of vital importance to the world at large. Still they are incidents, and though no one "broke his leg" yet they caused a good deal of excitement in the Station. First and foremost as it deserves prominent mention for having come just in the nick of time, our missing monsoon set in with full force about four days ago. The regular steady pour essentially necessary for the well being of the crops, and as the rain has come before much damage was caused by its absence, all fear of a meagre harvest is over. I was talking to an old Brahmin landholder the other day about the said crops, and he held very optimistic views in regard to the harvest. He told me that the dry weather had not hindered the ryots, in fact they had taken advantage of it to sew Jawari—a dry crop—and as the fine growing weather was all in its favour. They were just able to reap it as fodder before the rain came on to help the paddy growing. If all the ryots were alike in siezing the golden moments, then certainly Belgaum should relapse to its former glory of "very cheap days" the days when rice and grain of all sorts were sold for not one eighth of their present value—Now for incident II. The Badminton Tournament—the final tie was played off on Saturday between Mr. Holland and Miss J. Westbrook, and Mr. Marden and Mrs. Harrison, and resulted in a very easy victory for the former. The game being 15 to love, and 15 to 3. The victorious pair started at minus 7 and the beaten ones at minus 4. Thus ended one source of excitement. I wonder what the next will be. Incident III, is of the recurring, weather permitting, type. Belgaum has actually its Church Parade now. Read this, and turn green with envy you less favoured denizens of less enterprising military stations. A humble imitation it is true of the Church Parade at Hyde Park, but still, there you are. It is a Church Parade, of a sort. The bands instead of marching to barracks after the 11 o'clock Parade Service on Sunday morning, marches to the Bandstand on the European Infantry Parade ground, and there discourses a selection of sacred music to a bevy of the elect of Belgaum. How Mr. Thomas Atkins takes this infringement of his Sunday rest, I am curious to discover. I expect he "prays for rain," but if he does, his prayers certainly miscarry, for although it rained yesterday till 10-30 a.m. and again from about 1-30 till night fall, the interval was perfectly bright and especially pleasant for the Church Paradites.

NOVEL CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan brought up on remand Damodur Kanji and Ghagoo Kallianji, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first accused with extortion in that he forced Harilal Vijbookhandas, a Bania lad, about sixteen years of age, by threats of personal violence, to pass in his favour certain blank promissory notes of the aggregate amount of Rs. 7,000; and the second accused with aiding and abetting Damodur in the commission of the offence. Mr. Bhaishunker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the second accused. The facts of the case are of a novel character. It appeared that on the 29th ultimo, the first accused went to the complainant's father, and asked him to send his son to his house to get the rent due by him to the complainant's father who asked his son to accompany the accused to his house to receive the rent. The accused took the lad to a house at Duncan Road. Two of the rooms of the house were occupied by women of ill-fame and a third one was occupied by the second accused and his wife. The accused introduced the lad to Ghagoo's wife and asked her to let them sit alone in a room as they wanted to "draw up a paper for the rent." Damodur also asked her to fetch a pen and inkstand, and some papers, and she accordingly, supplied him with the materials. The first accused shut the doors of the room from inside. A few minutes afterwards, when Jivi, wife of Ghagoo, the second accused, was engaged in making breads, she heard Harilal crying loudly in the room. She ran towards the room and heard Damodur say "sign it;" "sign it." Shortly afterwards the second accused went into the room, but the boy continued to cry out for assistance and was not allowed to come out until he signed seven promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each. When Harilal refused to sign the notes Damodur slapped him in the face and threatened to kill him if he did not comply with his demand. Harilal was frightened out of his wits and seeing that he was quite helpless and no assistance was near at hand, he signed the blank notes. Both the accused then put Harilal out of their rooms and shut the doors after him. Harilal went to his father and told him the story of his misadventure. His father at once communicated with Inspector Tighe, who laid the matter before the Superintendent, who lost no time in adopting necessary measures to capture the culprits and trace out the blank promissory notes from the house of the second accused. Jivi identified the papers on which Hiralal's signature was taken, and which were afterwards kept by her husband. Both the accused tried to throw the blame upon one another. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and they bore out the above facts. The Magistrate, in passing sentence upon the accused, remarked that the evidence had clearly established the charge laid against them. The offence was of a serious nature. The strength of the "golden gang" was growing fast in Bombay and in order to deter other persons from committing such offences, an exemplary sentence should be passed upon the accused, as it was necessary to guard the safety of the public. The Magistrate was not inclined to give credence to the first accused's story that Hiralal went to the house for the purpose of gambling. The contention was made unsupportable by the fact that the police found no instruments of gambling in the house. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment. His Worship ordered the blank notes to be confiscated and destroyed.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

THE same day that the Jubilee Mill hands returned to work, the labourers of the Mahaluxmee Mill came out on strike. They would not accept the wages that the Agents offered them. They say they were given to understand that they were only to be paid one week's wages for the month of June, as the Mill in that month did not work for three weeks. The labourers also learnt that their ordinary wages were also to be reduced, as the Mills could not work profitably under the present circumstances. The hands of the Mill then assembled outside the Mill premises, and after some consultation and deliberation, proceeded to the bungalow of their Mill's Agent at Girgaum. The Agent was taken by surprise and first could not guess the reason of their sudden and unexpected presence near his bungalow. The spokesman of the hands demanded full-month's pay for June and requested that poor men like the labourers should not be reduced. The Agent in reply told them to return to work and desuaded them from taking such a wrong and injurious course, refusing to work. This the mill-hands would not listen and flatly refused to return to work until their grievance was redressed. They were in a state of great excitement and would not quietly return when told to go away. Mr. Dhurmsey Gooculdas Morarji, the Agent, told them that he could not give them a reply on the spot, and that he would see to their grievance, if they returned to work. The men were not satisfied with such an answer. They wanted their request to be complied with at once, and as the Agent would not do it, they stood near his bungalow for some time and then left.

Mr. Dhurmsey Morarji Gooculdass has made a report to the police that some of his workmen have struck work, owing to some contemplated changes in his Mill, the Mahaluxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, at Elphinstone Estate. The police have made arrangements to prevent any breach of the peace, as Mr. Dhurmsey, who lives at Girgaum Back Road, is afraid of being assaulted by the workmen.

The mill did not work yesterday owing to the strike.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur MAHOMED HOOSAIN HAKIM 5TH JUDGE.)

FAILURE TO TAKE DELIVERY.

SORABJI CAWASJI KOTWALL AND CO. VS. GOLAM HOOSAIN CALLIAN AND OTHERS.

In this suit the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 121-8-4, being the amount of loss sustained by the plaintiffs owing to the defendant's failure to take delivery of six cases of lanterns indented by the defendants through the plaintiffs in the month of January 1892. Mr. Nusserwanji pleader appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Rele represented the defendants.

His Honour in delivering the Judgment said:—In this suit the plaintiffs seek to recover Rs. 109-15-4 with costs, for loss sustained by them owing to defendant's failure to take delivery of six cases of lanterns, indented for by the defendants on the 2nd January 1892. The Court has to decide: Did the fourth shipment in question arrive in time? Was notice given to the defendants about the arrival of this shipment before the 14th April 1893? Are plaintiffs entitled to maintain this suit? The parties in this suit are the same as those in suit No. 10163 just decided. The witness Ardeshir, for the plaintiffs, says the fourth shipment arrived on the 14th August 1892. The invoice is dated 28th July 1892. I hold that the fourth shipment arrived in time. It was neither too early or too late. The plaintiff Sorabji was away in Zanzibar and he of course does not know when the fourth shipment arrived. It is impossible to believe the defendant Goolam Hoosain when he says he did not know how many shipments there were under his indent, although he admits he always takes office copies of indents, when he gives them to others. Now as to the question whether notice was given to the defendants about the arrival of the fourth shipment before 14th April 1893. Plaintiff's witness, Ardeshir, says he told the defendant Goolam Hoosain that his invoice for lanterns had come, and that the *hundi* was in the name of the plaintiff's office. Plaintiff Sorabji's son, Cowasji, says that in as much as former *hundis* were paid late, the present *hundi* was drawn against the plaintiffs. There is evidence that Ardeshir told the defendants to take away the invoice and pay the plaintiffs the amount of the *hundi*, I hold therefore, on the clearest evidence possible, that not only was defendant Goolam Hoosain, apprised of the arrival of the fourth shipment in August 1892; long before the 14th April 1893 but that he took the draft for £20-5-3 in respect of the lanterns. He failed to pay this draft which forms the subject matter of the claim. The last question, as to whether the plaintiff's are entitled to maintain this suit, is answered in the affirmative. In the indent dated 2nd January 1892 the defendant clearly say over their signature "should I or we fail to accept or pay such bill or bills drawn upon me or us as mentioned above, I or we expressly authorise your agents in Bombay, Messrs. S. C. Kotwall and Co., on your behalf, to dispose of the documents or goods without giving me or us any notice, either by private sale or public auction on my or our account, and to recover from me or us any loss or deficiency that may arise from such sale and all expenses, together with usual commission of two per cent, and a half waving all claims to any advantage thereon." Mr. Rele has quoted I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 470 and section 230 of the Contract Act, but the defendants must admit they cannot now take advantage of the case and section quoted by their learned pleader. I hold that the plaintiffs have every plenary right to maintain this suit under the authority of the defendants themselves. There is no dispute as to the account sale and the deficiency. I hold the claim is proved. Decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 109-15-4 and costs, and Rs. 15 professional costs to plaintiff's pleader.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BOATING.

THE final of the scratch four races was rowed off at Bandra, on Saturday, last in very boisterous weather. The creek was not a little rough, and effectually frightened away the tony-wallas, for whom races had been opened.

The crews looked very fit as they paddled down to the post (appearances are a little deceptive though sometimes) and both evidently meant winning. In the Colaba boat Buchanan rowed bow, Hammond, 2, Peile 3 and Bolleau stroke, while Captain Ewbank manipulated the rudder lines; World 11. were represented by Muller, bow; Chitty, 2; Steuart, 3; and Babington stroke, coxed by Mr. Watson Smyth who had made an unsuccessful attempt to steer World I to victory, the previous Saturday.

Considerable excitement obtained among the spectators as the boats turned at the starting post, and there was a good deal of speculation as to the result.

Mr. A. Stephen undertook the responsible duties of starter and sent the crews away to an excellent start, both settling down after the first burst to a steady stroke of about 34—the rough water, however, made rowing difficult and a certain amount of rolling and splashing was noticeable.

In the first 100 yards or so there was but little advantage gained by either boat, World II if anything having a slight lead; this they had increased to about quarter a length, at the first flag, when the boats came dangerously near together and finally fouled badly. Mr. Babington claimed the foul, but the judge was still a good half mile away, so both crews kept pegging away with the blades of their oars overlapping several feet; neither Cox would for some time give way, but when they did so World II quickened up and tried to draw away from their opponents. Mr. Boileau however quickly responded and soon drew level and then took the lead.

By this time it looked as if there would be a close finish but alas, within a short distance from home, the civilians were seen to be in difficulties in the bows and they had to stop while the military paddled in first past the post.

The appeal as to the foul was decided by the judge, Mr. R. A. Willis, in favour of World II., but as that crew had ceased rowing from other causes than the foul, the race was awarded to the military, who had come in first.

The spectators were disappointed at being robbed of an exciting finish, but warmly applauded the winning crew as they passed the post, while the unfortunate in the bows of the World II boat, whose delicate condition culminated in the successful capture of a crustacean received due sympathy.

The winning crew deserved their victory for the trouble they had taken in preparing for the race, while World II are to be commended for their public spirit in forming a crew at the last moment to prevent the races falling through and for the plucky fight they made.

It is understood that a crew to represent the Bombay Gymkhana in the Challenge Fours at the Poona Regatta, have now been finally selected and has gone into steady work on the Bandra water.

The Bombay Gymkhana men will not lose the race, from lack of taking trouble, at any rate, and we heartily wish them success.

THE FATAL RIOTS AT KATHIAWAR.

THE excitement caused by the recent fatal riots at Prabhas Pattan is not yet subsided, and the Hindus, specially the Vaisnavas, are very anxious to see the murderers soon brought to justice. They have been constantly in communication with the Hindu Mahajans at Veraval. The telegrams recently received in Bombay brought news of the arrest of a few Mahomedans, who are supposed to have taken part in the riot. Five ring-leaders were arrested on Sunday last, two on Monday, and according to a private telegram to hand yesterday, seventeen Mahomedans were arrested. Inquiry is still in progress, but peace is restored at Pattan.

THE ex-Queen of Naples, according to her annual custom, has just taken up her residence at the Hotel du Pavillon, Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she will spend a month or five weeks. Her Majesty, who was once a horsewoman as bold and dashing as her sister the Empress of Austria, now (says the *St. James's Gazette*) finds her great delight in spending the whole day in an open boat upon the sea; and as she insists on going out regardless of the weather, her visits are a source of fearful joy to the Boulogne mariners, who are pleased enough to pick up a few twenty-franc pieces, but hardly share Queen Maria's contempt for life. It used to be no light task to pilot the Empress Elizabeth across a stiff hunting country, but the risks were trifling compared with those incurred by those who take part in her sister's aquatic recreations.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobaco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE SERVICES AND COMPENSATION.

THE following note, sent to a contemporary by an officer who has devoted much thought to the difficult question of a fair compensation to the Services, may do something to assist towards the formation of a common platform—that conspicuous want—among those who are intetested in pressing their case upon the Government. Whether the Government will entertain the idea of retrospective compensation at all, and whether in the common interest it would be justified in doing so, are points on which one may well shrink from expressing an opinion gratuitously. Given that the principle is admitted, the case is put reasonably and clearly by the writer. He says:—"There can be no great practical difficulty in ascertaining how much has been lost by each English recruited member of the Services since his entry into the employment of the Indian Government. Each man's record of service forms the basis of calculation; and if this official rate of exchange be applied to his entire rupee earnings, year by year, a figure is easily arrived at, showing the difference between what he has actually drawn during his whole service, and what he might have drawn, had his employers performed the first duty of a civilised Government, and kept its currency stable at the value at which it stood, as compared with that of the mother country, at the date of his engagement. This figure having been ascertained for each member of the Services who was recruited in England, it remains to inquire to how much of the amount so calculated he may be considered, in common fairness, to be now entitled. We set aside all questions of interest on arrears, though in strict justice it may be that he is entitled to this also. Well, first it may be accepted that part of this trouble being due to the appreciation of gold the above calculation need not in any man's case be based upon a higher rate of exchange than one-eight less than the rate was in force at the date of his entry into the Service. This would give a maximum of 1s. 9d. to the two-shilling men, and a maximum of 1s. 5½d. to the one-and-eight penny men, and so on, the minimum for all alike being the 1s. 4d. now agreed to. This would considerably, but I think equitably, reduce the amount of the claim. But even after their reduction, claims must submit to a still greater pruning. It seems to be pretty generally admitted that taking Indian service as it stands, all round, the average man spends about half of his salary in this country, in rupees, and that the purchasing power of rupees so spent has not depreciated more than has been made up for in many ways—improved facilities, cheaper and better stores, &c., &c. Each man's claim upon Government, that is, the difference between what he would have earned had the exchange rate at which he entered the Service been maintained, and what he has actually earned with a varying rate, must first be reduced by one-eighth, and the result again reduced by one-half. Thus, if a man makes out that he has lost 40,000 two-shilling rupees, his equitable claim against Government will be £1,750. From one to five thousand pounds sterling would perhaps represent the average claim, so that it would perhaps need a million sterling to pay everyone his lawful dues. The question is where is this money to come from. It is unquestionably as just a claim against the resources of India as is any portion of her sterling debt to the English creditor, and it must one way or another be paid. It may be of interest in this connection to point out that during the last twenty odd years, India instead of paying her servants their lawful dues has been quietly and unobtrusively spending out of Revenue Rs. 6,06,50,440, or at a mean rate of 1s. 6d., say, £4,500,000 upon railways which ought properly to have been constructed out of Capital. To raise the necessary fresh capital now, and to charge a portion, or the whole of this particular expenditure against capital, thereby setting free revenue for its legitimate object, is undoubtedly the right thing to do at this crisis. The Indian taxpayer has for many years past escaped the payment of what it was as much incumbent on him to pay as was the interest on his sterling debt: but he must not expect further immunity. His credit is good, better now than ever it was before, and he must pay up, if he and his Government are not to be branded as grossly dishonest in their dealings with faithful and loyal servants."

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 29th July:—Amy as Morse, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Peter Ross, Sub-Conductor and Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, for an improved safe working of facing points and signals on Railways, to be called "Morse and Ross' combined point signal lock;" James Watson, of 8, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in baling presses; George Washington Smiley (Gentleman) and Forest William Dunlop (Engineer), both of 26, Coventry Street, London, W., England, for improvements in wheels for bicycles and other vehicles; Martin Wanner, of 405, Kent Street, Denver-Arapahoe Company, Colorado, Metallurgist and Chemist, for improved process of refrigeration and improved refrigerating apparatus; Martin Wanner, of 405, Kent Street, Denver-Arapahoe Company, Colorado, Metallurgist and Chemist, for improvements in the process of refrigeration and refrigerating apparatus; James Mylne, of Behees, in the district of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in frames for sugarcane crushing machines; C. P. C. Muhl, Manager and Engineer of the Swadeshi Spinning Mill in Nagpur, C. P., for doffing tanks (or cans) from a reeling machine; John Henry Rose Harley, residing at No. 11, Radha Bazar Lane, in Calcutta, British India, Merchant, for a new or improved punkha-pulling machine; Rustomjee Hormasjee Bana, Perfumer, Soap manufacturer of Navsari, Baroda State, for imparting fragrance enduring for years to bouquets of flowers and petals and twigs of leaves, both natural and artificial.

A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888:—Muncherjee Byramjee, Brass and Iron Works, residing at 66, Gilder Street, Grant Road, Bombay, for making barrel brassheet bolts of all sizes, shapes and dimensions by means of a barrel bolt barrel bolt machine and die. (Filed 15th June 1893.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888:—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Burma Club, Merchant Street, Rangoon, for making Regan's indelible seals and stamps and pads.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Messrs. B L Mosely and C. Chambers' invention for improvements in the manufacture of artificial stones, marbles, and concretes. (Specification filed 26th April 1889.) Mr. F. H. Bowman's invention for improvements in the manufacture of lace and other reticulated and woven fabrics. Specification filed 25th April 1889.) Mr. G. Anderson's invention for improved method of and apparatus for raising girders, trusses and the like members of lofty structures. (Specification filed 24th April 1889.)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following is the first forecast of the indigo crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, for 1893:—

Area. The returns received from Patwaris give the total area sown with indigo up to the middle of April in the United Provinces as 2,39,222 acres as compared with 1,45,653 acres last year. The returns of the Canal Department show that up to the end of May 1893, 2,34,433 acres had been irrigated from canals as compared with 1,23,075 acres last year. The increase in the area sown up to the middle of May is 64 per cent. over last year's figures, and in the area irrigated up to the end of May 90 per cent. For several years the cultivation of indigo has been declining in these Provinces, but the recovery in price owing to the short outturn of indigo in Behar last year has induced the farmers to take advantage of an unusually favourable season and to extend their cultivation of indigo.

The increase is general throughout the Provinces, but is most in the districts from Buladnshahr to Cawnpore which contain about two-thirds of the entire indigo area.

Condition.—The season at the time of sowing was very favourable, and the germination of the seed has been very fair. Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra and Gorakhpur are the only districts from which complaints have been made of injury from the attacks of the peculiar insect which feeds on the leaves of young indigo plants. The early commencement of the rains has favoured the growth of the plant and to a great extent made up for the late sowing of a large part of the crop. Taking 100 to denote a full average condition, the estimates of the condition of the crop in the last week of June as reported by Zamindars vary from 66 to 94 and the average condition for the entire province worked out from these estimates comes to 81.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Von-Donop, Capt. Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Young, Major, Bengal, Mily Accounts, from leave, from England.
Gardner, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, for examination, from Nasirabad.

AUGUST 7.

Jacob, Lt, Bo, 3rd Baluch Regt, to rejoin, from Deolalee.
Cooke, Lt, Bo, 2nd C I Horse, on leave from Deolali.
Jackson, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middle Regt, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

Henderson, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lancers H C, on leave, to Bolarum
Chetty, Lt, Bo, 5th L I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Friday, 11th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, 11th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 319 Gunner W Baldwin No 2 Sub division No 2 Company dated 4th instant.

No 320 Gunner J E Ellis No 1 Sub division No 2 Company, dated 5th instant.

No 321 Gunner G Sutherland No 2 Sub division No 2 Company, dated 5th instant.

3. No. 322 Mr Leius Rushworth is transferred from the honorary to the active list from the 7th instant and posted to No 1 Sub division No 2 Company.

By Order,

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Lowis, Barrister at Law, Assist to Govt Advocate, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Govt Advocate during the absence on leave of Mr C E Fox, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut C V Mainwaring, ISC, 14th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Burma Military Police.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr J Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr A Pedler, Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India during the absence of Mr Eliot.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following substantive appointments are made in and to the Berar Commission, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr C A W Davies, Special Assist Commissioner:—Mr H Godwin-Austen, Assist Comr of the 1st class, to be a Special Assist Comr; Mr C E Biddulph, Assist Comr of the 2nd class, to be an Assist Comr of the 1st class, but to continue to officiate as Cantonment Magte at Secunderabad; Mr F W A Prideaux, Assist Comr of the 3rd class, to be an Assist Comr of the 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Assist of 3rd class; and Mr Balkrishna Kashinath Jathar to officiate as Political Agent in Kolah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt H Newmarch, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, is appointed on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Assist to the Govr Genels Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Surg-Lieut-Col A S G Jayakar, I M S (Bombay), Agency Surgn at Muscat, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major J H Sadler, or until further orders.

With the sanction of H Ms Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F W Bickel as Consul for Denmark at Madras.

Mr H V Cobb, I C S Head Assistant to the Collr and Magte of the Nilgiris Dist is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commr of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following substantive appointments are made in the Berar Commission:—Consequent on the death of Mr Kesheo Rao Jeykrishna Extra Assist Commr of the 4th class.—Mr J R O'Grady, Extra Assist Commr of the 5th class to be an Extra Assist Comr of the 4th class; and Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, Offg Extra Assist Commr of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assist Commr of the 5th class.

Consequent on the death of Munshi Ajudhya Pershad, Extra Assist Commer of the 2nd class, and with effect (unless otherwise stated—Mr C H Price, Extra Assist Commr of the 3rd class, to be an Extra Assist Commer of the 3rd class; Mr R MacGill, Extra Assist Comer of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assist Commr of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as an Assist Supt of Police of the 1st grade; Mr Edalji Jamshedji Sanjana, Extra Assist Commr of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assist Comr of the 3rd class; and Mr M P Walsh, Offg Extra Assist Commer of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assist Commr of the 5th class. with effect from the 30th May, 1893, or the date, if later, on which he joined the Commission.

Duffadar Dalip Singh is appointed to be a Jemadar (supernumerary) in the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from the 6th July, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made by H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India:—Capt W P Blood, R I Fusiliers, offg station staff officer, to be station staff officer, Cawnpore, vice Major H L Smith-Dorrien, D S O, appointed a Deputy Assist Adjt-Genl.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Major G L Eliot, I S C, Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Assist Comssy-Genl, 1st class; Major R P Hawkes, I S C, Assist Comssy-Genl, 3rd class, to be Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class; Brt-Major W J H Bond, I S C, Assist Comssy-Genl, 4th class, to be Assist Comssy-Genl, 3rd class; and Capt C G R Thackeray, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, to be Assist Comssry General 4th class,—with effect from the 30th July 1893, vice Col N F Parker, General List, Infy, Assist Comssy General, 1st class, who has vacated.

Lieut A W Birch, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class, probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Lancers—Lieut A A Jones, 2nd Madras Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut R J Bentinck, transferred to the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and to officiate as squadron commader to fill an existing vacancy.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Gainsford, 1st grade clerk in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut C G E Ewart, R W Regt, offg squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut A

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is well known that electric currents of great intensity or strength and "high frequency" or rapid change in direction have no ill effects on the human body. As Tesla and others have shown, the body of the experimenter can be included in the circuit of such currents without his feeling anything. M. d'Arsonval, the well-known French electrician, has made another experiment with a current of 200,000 charges per second, which is certainly curious. He passes the current through a great spiral of wire surrounding his body, but not touching it, and holds his arms so as to make a circle, with an electric lamp held in both hands. The lamp lights up, and yet he feels nothing. Moreover, the current only passes in the wire. To this effect he gives the name of auto conduction.

A central laboratory of electricity was founded in Paris with the surplus funds of the International Electrical Exhibition of 1881. It was located on ground offered by M. Menier, the well-known chocolate maker, at Grenelle, and formally opened in 1888. The City of Paris has, however, offered another site in the Rue de Steel for 60 years, and new buildings are being erected there under the auspices of the Societe des Electriciens. Part of the laboratory is already opened, and the rest is being pushed forward without delay.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rouen have erected a clock tower which gives the time on three sides, and the height of the tide on the fourth, namely, that fronting the harbour. The tide indicator consists essentially of a float, which by means of a cord and counterweight hung on a drum actuates a series of shafts with bevel wheel gearing, and moves a hand or pointer on a dial like that of a clock, marked with the necessary figures to show the level of the tide. The dials are of opal glass, and are illuminated at night. The clock has an apparatus for distributing the time to other clocks in Rouen and also for unifying the time, after the method adopted in Paris.

Daniel Colladon, the great Swiss savant, who died recently, was born at Geneva on December 15, 1802, and educated as an engineer. In 1826 he went to Paris to complete his studies and the following year he returned to Geneva, where he made his classical experiments with Sturm on the speed of sound in water, and the compressibility of liquids, for which he obtained a Grand Prix of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. In 1829 he became Professor of Mechanics in the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, at Paris, and subsequently returned to Geneva as a professor in the academy of that place. Colladon's most remarkable practical inventions were the employment of compressed air for transmitting power, and the perforator for boring tunnels in rock. He was also distinguished as a meteorologist, and as a man was much esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

M. Labrousse proposes a system of signals for aeronauts permitting them to correspond in the air. As many as three hundred different signals can, he shows, be made by means of the square national flag, the pennon of the baloon, and the "cone d'ancrage" invented by Sivel. The system is set forth in a recent number of "France Aerienne."

It is proposed that there should be an International Bureau for the preparation of a complete subject catalogue of books and papers published on matters of science, so that a student of any science may know where to find information on any subject he is engaged upon. Clearly the scientific journals are incompetent to give this information as the field is too vast, and individual scientific societies are equally unable to deal with it. International cooperation seems the only feasible plan.

Acting on a suggestion of Professor Mendenhall, the Secretary of the United State Treasury has requested the president of the National Academy of Sciences to appoint a committee for the purpose of formulating a scheme to carry out a systematic exploration of the North Magnetic Pole. Professor S. P. Langley, secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, is the chairman. The observers will be selected from among the officers of the United States Navy attached to the Coast Survey, who have had a special training in magnetic observations. The scheme of work will be drawn up by Professor C. A. Schott. A steam whaler will be chartered to land the party on the northern part of Repulse Bay, where a permanent station will be established, from which every spring a field party or two will proceed to locate the geographical position of the magnetic pole. Our own Ross, it will be remembered, first discovered this pole, but has his magnetic appliances were none of the best its extact position was not determined with the accuracy which is now demanded of science.

During a violent thunderstorm which occurred at Ben Nevis on Friday, July 7, from 11 p.m. till 2 a.m. next morning, St. Elmo's Fire was seen, and during a succeeding storm on the afternoon of the following day, the telegraph connections inside the observatory were seen to omit flashes, and a "fire-ball" struck the ground near the base of the mountain. The "fire-ball" was, doubtless, a case of globe-lightning, and as meteorites are often called "fire-balls," it is certainly time that a distinction was drawn between fire-balls or meteorites and electric balls or globe lightning.

Professor Weber has shown that shaking the eggs of the common pike will produce double-monsters, and Mr. J. A. Ryder, in a paper to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, has given good reasons for concluding that the double gold-fish of the Japanese, some of which have two heads, others two tails, were originally produced in this way, and fixed by artificial selection. Mr. Ryder is of opinion that the tendency to produce monstrosities becomes less and less marked the higher the development of the animal.

Herr Henkenius in the "Deutsche Rundschau," has an interesting paper on the origin of cannibalism, which appears to have sprung up among mankind after they had made a certain social advance. The lower animals rarely devour their own species, and no traces of the vice have as yet been found among the relics of the Palæolithic men. Some have attributed the practice to religious motives, but Henkenius thinks that hunger, and the superstition about eating the heart or any other part of an enemy in order to acquire his courage, were the original incentives, and that religious motives were a later development. Continental Asia is remarkably free from cannibalism. In Polynesia and Central America it occurs chiefly in connection with religious rites, and in the former the eye of the victim is preferred. In Lahomey the human sacrifices did not lead to cannibalism. The Maoris forbede human flesh to women, and viewed with abhorrence the eating of relatives. In many parts, however, the flesh of relatives is preferred. Happily this abominable vice is dying out, owing to the influence of Christian missionaries.

The advancing years seem to produce an increase rather than a diminution in the number of gigantic schemes. We have all heard of the scheme for expending 40,000,000 dols. in the construction of a monster dam in the vicinity of Newfoundland that would turn the Gulf Stream back on itself and give New England a tropical climate, so that the Granite State boys could climb palm trees to shake off the succulent cocoanut on their own bleak hill-sides, while the Rhode Islanders would offer scant encouragement to the peripatetic Italian banana vendor, as each and all of them would have a banana tree in close proximity to his own back porch. A more recent scheme is the bridging of the English Channel between Dover and Calais. It is said that this scheme has gone so far that a company has been formed to secure the necessary concessions from the British and French Governments. The cost of this bridge is something like 240,000,000 dols. The latest scheme is one for roofing London and other large cities, and thus doing away with the unbrella trust. The projector has not yet conside red any such vulgar and insignificant detail as the matter of cost, and hence has not enlightened the public on this point. Such schemes are, adds the "American Artisen," of course, largely visionary; but they indicate a tendency to grapple with the most stupendous undertakings that is in a manner characteristic of the nervous and progressive age in which we live.

It is very desirable that dishonest persons be prevented from duplicating certificates of stock, bonds, drafts, and such valuable documents: and many devices have been employed for this purpose. A new process has just been introduced in making a paper which will at least be difficult to imitate successfully. Ink is applied to a lithograpic stone, and another similar stone is placed on its face and rubbed together until the ink is so distributed that a variegated design is procuced. When the ink is dry, the design is transferred to paper after the usual manner in lithographic printing. Of course any colour may be selected for the ink. It is manifest, also, that the design thus cheaply produced can be varied indefinitely until a pleasing or effective one is obtained. A counterfeit is thus detected at once when compared with a sample of the genuine paper.

The current number of "Comptes Rendus contains an account of an ingenious re-determination of the mass and density of the earth, by M. Alphonse Berget. The method employed was to alter the level of a lake by the metre, and observe the effect on a hydrogen gravimetre, such as was used by Boussingault and Mascart to determine the diurnal variation of gravity. The lake of Habaz-la-Neuve, in Luxembourg, of seventy-nine acres area, was used for the purpose on account of the facility with which the level could be raised or lowered. The variation of the mercury column was observed by means of Fizeau's interference fringes prodeced in vacuo. Two series of readings were taken for different displacements of the level, whereby the mass of the earth was feund fo be 5·85 by 1027 grammes, and its denalty 5·41, which corresponds well enough with previous determinations.

NOTICES.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young. TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank, 6, Green St., Bombay.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORS from every flower that breathes a fragrance. SWEET SCENTS LOXOTIS OPOPONAX FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer. 2 New Bond Street London

PAMPHLET and Advice FREE. Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his New Medical Work, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to guard against disease should wear Harness' world-famed Electropathic Belt. Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. Only address: Mr. C. B. HARNESS, THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co. Ltd. 52 OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER O.L. Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process. HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH SEE MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages, And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, INCLUDING REV. C. H. SPURGEON. SIXPENCE. By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO MR. CONGREVE'S OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS FOR DYSPEPTIC COUGHS, OLD OR RECENT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c., THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR, In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For Ministers, Lecturers, and Teachers, and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant Elixir, and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent Hoarseness, comfort the chest, and strengthen the Voice.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician. TO CURE Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever. Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!! SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d. A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

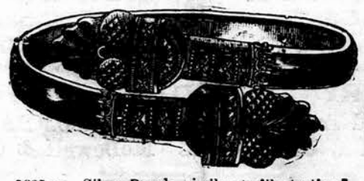
Hamilton & Co 73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3631 g. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3632 g. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.

3633 g. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

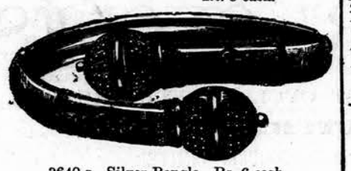
3634 g. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



3635 g. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 g. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 8 cash.

3639 g. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.



3640 g. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 g. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

642 g. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 g. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.

3644 g. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible. BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—London Medical Record.

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout the world.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD. The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

Is the only Food that contains sufficient BONE- and FLESH-MAKING material as well as fat.

is the BEST of all Foods

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says— "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD I have ever examined."

Can be digested by the youngest Infant, unlike the Farinaceous Foods.

Does not sour on the stomach like the preserved Milk Foods containing sugar.

Does not form heavy curds in the child's stomach like cow's milk.

Does not require the addition of milk like other Foods, but alone is a perfectly Nutritious, Digestible Food for Infants.

"Carnrick's Soluble Food closely imitates in composition an average sample of mother's milk."—British Medical Journal.

SUPPLIED BY TREACHER, KEMP, PHILLIPS.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.

Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY. ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 15th, 1878. This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character, Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see that they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses. RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

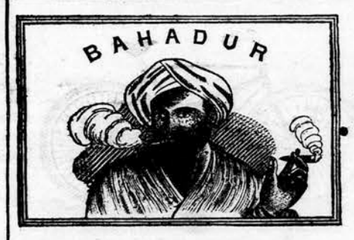
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

THAT you can have a beautiful complexion without the use of cosmetics. ANNA RUPPERT, the celebrated specialist of natural remedies, will give you a fine clear skin. How? By the use of her wonderful Skin TONIC, now sold in every city of size in the world, and used by ladies of the highest society. Royalty pronounce it excellent. Its efficacy has been openly tested and proven. It will clear away blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, coarse skins, and all discolourations. Try it; be convinced. Send 4 annas stamps for the valuable book on "Natural Beauty." Worth having. Contains sensible advice; good ideas of careing for the skin.

ANNA RUPPERT'S specialities are as follows:—
SKIN TONIC, single bottle, Rs. 10-8; three bottles (usually required), Rs. 28-0.
DYSPEPSIA CURE AND LIVER REGULATOR. . . Warranted vegetable and harmless, Rs. 4-8.
RUPPERT'S SOAP, transparent, excelled by none in the world for the skin, Re. 1-0.
LONG WAISTED CORSET gives ease, beauty of figure, contour, &c., Rs. 12-8.
HAIR TONIC prevents falling and produces new growth (if possible), Rs. 4-8.
DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair, Rs. 4-8.
HAND LOTION keeps the hands white and smooth, Rs. 4-8.
Remedies prepared especially for the Indian climate.
MRS. RUPPERT will say nothing further on the merits of her goods, as the public know them so well. Anyone wanting further explanation will call for free advice, or send 4 annas for Book of "NATURAL BEAUTY." All information cheerfully given. No charge. Address the Celebrated American Complexion Specialist.

ANNA RUPPERT, 89, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
CALCUTTA AGENT—MRS. C. MCNAMARA, May Road, Hastings.



BAHADUR CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES, *Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restimial properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with the help of the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or Colds and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE & LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of **imitations,** all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS
PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.

Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

THE OLD BUSHMILLS DISTILLERY CO., LTD., OFFICES: HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

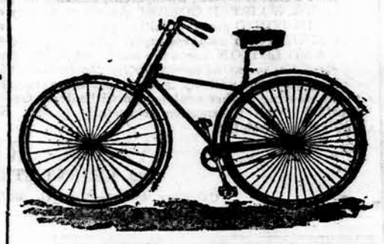
THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

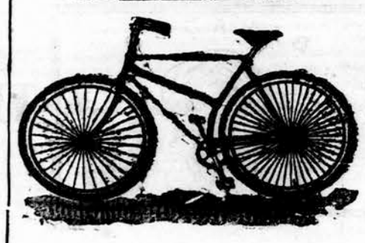
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

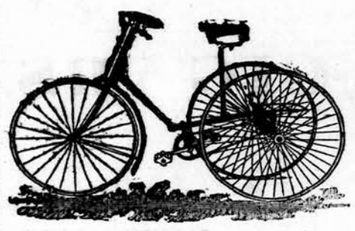
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER.
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY"

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price..... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona..... Rs. 335 cash



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Horlick's Malted Milk.

The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for

INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED. TRAVELLERS.

MALTED MILK COMPANY, 39, Snow Hill, London, E.C.
OF ALL DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: TREACHER & CO., LIMITED., BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Also see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, GRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy sizes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

AGENTS—Escofally Hiptolla, 10, Radha Bazar, Calcutta; F. S. Madon & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Plomer & Co., Lahore; T. N. E. O'Halloran, Colombo, & Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ceylon; De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

BOMBAY—Messrs. Bright & Co.: Madon, Sons & Co.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

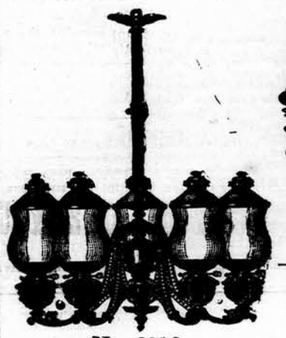
No. 2489.

No. 7967.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHP ROO

No. 7935.

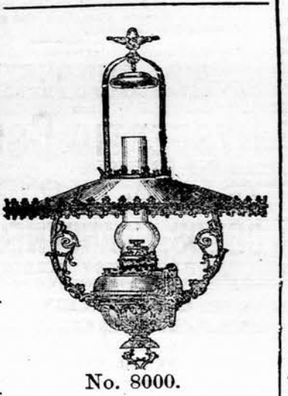
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free by post.



No. 6006.

No. 7684.

Every Requisite in the Lamp line kept in stock.



No. 8000.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free by post.

Special Illustrated Price Lists of Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Coffee Machines, Tea Kettles, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Majolica Artware, Fancy Glassware, Drawingroom Sidetables, etc., etc., free by post to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR (LATE THEODOR KNAUST).
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion.
Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

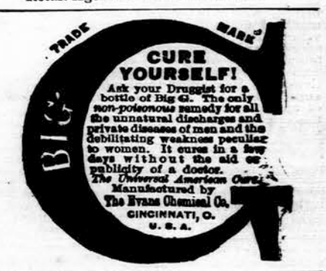
AND BEST

THE PUREST OF BREWERS.

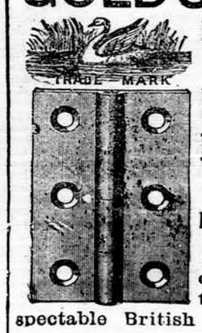
Rs. 5-12 per doz. Qts.
Rs. 3-12 per doz. Pts.

Guaranteed to remain perfectly bright and clear in any climate, and to produce no sediment for years.

Sole Agents:
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—BEYNON & Co.


TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

BLAIR'S

GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.